

THE GRAND RAPIDS TRIBUNE.

Grand Rapids, Wisconsin, Wednesday, April 13th, 1910.

VOL. XXXVI, NO. 50

DRUMB & SUTOR, Publishers

The Talk of the Town, The PUMPS and OXFORDS



Dainty and
Stylish

An Excellent
fit Assured

We're Showing at \$2, 2.50 and \$3

Never have we shown such values at these prices, and such a large variety of styles to select from. Give us a Look.

Educator Shoes for Children

JOHNSON & HILL CO.



ONE CENT A WORD

LOST Something between Grand Rapids and the town of Sherry, a girl sized ladies' handbag in book containing a purse of \$17, a pair of brown silk gloves and several other small articles. Please write to our office and receive a reward.

HOMES FOR SALE I have 2 houses for sale, one of rooms and bath and another 1 room and bath and 2 rooms 1 day, when the house will be sold very reasonable. Houses located on west side. Will be found at the office of F. G. Gilkey.

COLTS FOR SALE One three year old and one yearling gelding colts. Both colts are broken to harness. Telly Waloch 111-11.

STORE TO RENT In the 10th avenue. Inquire Frank W. Waloch 111-11.

HOUSE FOR RENT 4 rooms on 1st Avenue South. John Woodrell.

WANTED A boy to learn the Painter's trade. Must have good education and under sixteen years of age and live in the city. A good chance for the right boy.

FOR SALE The lot adjoining the Tribune offices, 3x132 feet, facing two streets. Good site for some large building. One of the best and cheapest pieces of real estate on the west side. Inquire at this office.

FOR SALE—Saloon, fixtures and five acres of land at Superior. For further information see Peter Rohmann on the premises. If

FOR SALE—Some shooting charges, gun, powder and cartridges. Call at Tribune office.

FOR SALE—HORSES Six pure horses and four colts. H. B. Johnson, 400 West Water, cellar and barn. Inquire of Chas. Miller, 965 Adams street.

FOR SALE—Horse and two colts saddle, and 12 cords of rock. Apply to E. L. Remm, city.

HORSES FOR SALE—Gadol, four year old driver for sale. Inquire at Haydock Brothers Store, west side.—25, p.

Death of Addie Baker.

Addie F. Baker, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Gen. W. Baker, died on Thursday, April 7th, after a lengthy illness from tuberculosis. She was taken sick several months ago, and notwithstanding the fact that everything possible was done for her, it was impossible to save her life.

Deceased was born in the city of Grand Rapids on the 10th of August, 1886, and was therefore in her 24th year. She grew up in this city and graduated from our public schools, and she leaves a large number of friends who lament her death in a most sincere manner.

The funeral occurred on Monday afternoon at two o'clock from the home, Rev. Fred Staff officiating.

Anti-Saloon League Meeting.

Next Sunday night there will be an anti-saloon league meeting in the German Moravian church. Mr. Knute Hill, one of the District Superintendents of the state, will address the meeting. All churches will unite for its service. Mr. Hill was formerly the Attorney for the Anti-Saloon League of the State and is considered one of the strong speakers of the League. All will be welcome.

Smallbrook-Merrick.

Henry Smallbrook and Birdolla Merrick both of Sigel were quietly married at the Methodist parsonage by the Rev. W. A. Newling Monday afternoon. They were attended by Alice Merrick and Henry Stevens. The happy couple will go to house-keeping at once in Sigel.

Among those from out of the city who were here to attend the funeral of Mrs. E. P. Hansen were Miss Myrtle Rowland, Mr. and Mrs. D. McVicar, Robert and Roy Murgatroyd, Mrs. Will Cole of Vesper, Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Rowland and Geo. W. Rowland of Chicago, Walter Rowland of Butte, Mont., Miss Mabel Rowland of Loyall and Mrs. P. Murgatroyd of Vesper.

Mrs. John Teeling of Morill, who was well known to a number of our citizens, died at her home on Tuesday, after undergoing an operation. Deceased was twenty-nine years of age.

L. A. Barker and Ray Russell of Milwaukee, agents for the Old Line Life insurance company, were in the city the fore part of the week interviewing the stockholders of the company in this city.

—The Wolf, Thursday, April 12th

a show that you should not miss.

In addition to the "specialists" there were a considerable number of other singers included in the chorus, whose names were not on the bill of fare.

After the show the boys were taken up to the Elks' club room, where a lunch was served and an informal reception and general good time was had until about 1 a. m., when the autos were lined up and the entire troupe left for Grand Rapids.

The Grand Rapids boys seemed pleased at their reception here and certainly the Stevens Point Elks and citizens in general were pleased with their entertainment and the opportunity to extend the hand of good will and good fellowship. It is hoped they will come again and bring the girls with 'em.

In addition to those named above the following were included in the party: Henry Sampson, Ed Smith, N. W. Buckle, C. A. Dixon, A. B. Sutor, Frank Schmidling, Charles Nutwick, O. J. Mills, Jack Corrigan, Bob Beaver, Frank Orlinski, Bay Johnson, John Hillmer, James Hamilton and Roy Lester.

The part of the program which ap-

pealed strongly to the audience was

the clarinet duet. The two gentle-

men who took part are conceded to be

experts on the instruments, which is

the better of the two being held for

good judges to determine. Mr. Ban-

dell was at one time the leading

clarinet player in Dame's famous

bands. Mr. Morse, who is well

known to our citizens, is also an

artist but plays largely for his own

pleasure and love of music. A dust

of this kind is seldom heard and

added much to the many novelties

which were introduced during the

performance.

Death of Mrs. Simon Worlund.

Mrs. Simon Worlund died on Sun-

day afternoon at her home in the

town of Sigel after a brief illness

with pneumonia. Deceased was born

in Wau, Finland, 35 years ago. She

was married to Mr. Worlund some

twenty years ago and leaves eight

small children to mourn her untimely

death. The funeral services took

place from the home this morning,

Rev. A. E. Hiller of Princeton, master

of the Swedish Lutheran church

officiating. Mrs. Worlund was a kind

mother and a good neighbor and her

many friends extend their heartfelt

sympathy to the bereaved family.

The Elks Minstrels.

The following is what the Stevens Point Journal had to say about the minstrel show our boys gave over there:

The Grand Rapids Elks were greeted with a full house at their minstrel show at the Grand Wednesday night. The evening's entertainment opened with a street concert in front of the Opera house by the local Union band, whose members appeared for the first time in their new uniforms.

The house music was furnished by Bill's orchestra of Grand Rapids, which presented a very fine program.

The first part of the show was the usual minstrel arrangement, affording opportunity for the introduction of many clever jokes and gags, a lot of good songs and some fancy dancing.

Those who took part were F. B. Warner, Louis Reichel, G. A. Nor-

mington, Otto R. Rosius, R. L. Nash, Sam Church, F. M. Schubel, G. H. Fay, W. O. Blaund, A. P. Mulroy, with A. J. Podawitz in colonial costume acting as interlocutor.

The second part consisted of a number of selections in instrumental music, including an overture by the orchestra, clarinet duet by Carl Bandelin and Robert Morse, cornet duet by Prof. Bliss and G. D. Fritzinger, and a Dutch monologue and clog by Will Burt.

The entertainment closed with a farce comedy skit participated in by Reichenbach, Bandelin, Nash, Charles Hatch, F. D. Abel, Arthur Maden, Mulroy, Rosius, Norrington and Podawitz.

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tures was the tuba solo by Dell White.

After the concert the band played

for the skaters for a couple of hours.

Dance at Possley's.

John Possley will give a dance

at his hall at 8:30 on Thursday

evening, April 14th, to which the

public is cordially invited. Good

music has been secured and a good

time is assured.

Possmaster R. A. McDonald and

his wife arrived home on Monday night

from Ladysmith where they had

been visiting with their son Bert,

who has charge of the J. Gates lands

in that part of the state.

Chairman Oscar Linderman of

Marshfield is in the city today to

attend the funeral of Mrs. Simon

Worlund which took place from the

home in the town of Sigel this

forenoon.

Follow the crowds to Daly's

Theatre Doughty Stock Co. a week

10, 20 and 30 cents.

Mr. and Mrs. Guy Potter expect to

leave this week for Avon, Montana,

where Mr. Potter will have charge of

a dredge for the Walking Dredge

Mining company.

A baby boy was born to Mr. and

Mrs. Walter Truett last week.

Mrs. Wm. Thien

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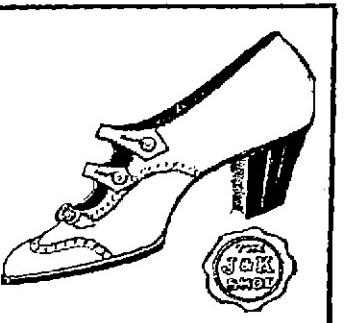
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In the Spring Ones Thoughts Turn to

Making the Home Attractive!

And in Good Taste.

In order to do this, artistic and harmonious fabrics must be used.

Colonial Drapery Fabrics

are acknowledged the most beautiful on the market, yet are very inexpensive. As an inducement for you to look at the line we offer Colonial Screen Curtaining, in various colors and designs, that always sold for 25c per yard,

Only 19c

Library Table Rugs

Heavy velour velvet, oriental designs

\$3.50

Exceedingly attractive values in women's house and fancy dresses and coats.

Our stock is now complete, so make your selections as early as possible

Dundee Burlap

In all the desirable colors

15c

Portiers
of Fancy Screen with colored silk stripes

\$5.50
Per Pair

Special in Hair
Ribbon

Taffeta Ribbon with satin stripe, all colors, 4 inches wide

12 1-2c a yd.

Heineman Mercantile Co.



The CLOTHES YOU WEAR

have so much to do with the way other people look upon you that it pays to be very particular about how you dress. The value of your clothes--money should be measured not only in style and appearance but also in quality and service.

When You Buy Clothes

at \$8.50, \$10, \$15, \$20, \$25 or \$30

with our name in them you have a great variety of styles, fabrics and colors to choose from, but there is only one quality--the utmost value for the price. A guarantee is not worth considering unless you can give the purchase a fair test. When we say, "Money back if you have grounds for any reasonable complaint," it means AFTER YOU HAVE WORN THE CLOTHES.

ABEL & PODAWILTZ,

**THE STORE THAT
GUARANTEES ITS GOODS**

ONE CENT A WORD

LOST—Somewhere between Grand Rapids and the outlet of the Mississippi River, I lost a handbag in black, containing a purse of \$17, a pair of brown silk gloves and several other articles. Will anyone who finds it please return to my office and receive reward.

HOUSES FOR SALE—I have 2 houses for sale in the city April 16th and remain 3 days. When the houses will be sold very reasonable. Address, F. G. Gilkey, 101 North State Street, office of F. G. Gilkey.

CLOTHES FOR SALE—One three year old and one yearling, coming two. They are well broken to harness. Felix Wallach—it pd.

STORE TO RENT—On 10th avenue. Inquire of Felix Wallach.

HOUSE FOR RENT—8 rooms on 1st Avenue south. John Woodell.

WANTED—A boy to learn the butcher's trade. Must be under sixteen years of age and live in the city. A good chance for the right boy.

FOR SALE—The lot adjoining the Tribune office 33x122 feet, facing two streets. This is a fine business location. For further information see Peter Bohmisch on the premises.

FOR SALE—Some shooting pointers, pulleys and counter shafts in good condition. Can be bought cheap. Call at Tribune office.

FOR SALE CHEAP—Six room house and four 20x12 ft. lots on Adams st., good water, cellar and porch. Inquire of Chas. Miller, 323 Adams Street.

FOR SALE—Horse and two rigs saddle, and 12 cords of rock. Apply to E. L. Keene, city.

HORSES FOR SALE—Good four year old driver for sale. Inquire at Haystack Brothers Store, west side.—2c p.

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Giving Good Shows.

The Dougherty Stock company has been holding forth at Daly's Theater this week and have been giving the people some good shows. They have been favored with good crowds and the indications are that the patronage will continue thru the week.

ALTDORF

W. W. Weir of the agricultural experiment station was in this vicinity last week looking over the different kinds of soils. The station will conduct experiments with rock phosphate on the farms of A. Husar, F. Bresch and Wm. Elbert and with acid phosphate and potash on the farm of O. J. Lee.

John Withelm has purchased a new horse.

Prof. G. J. Baker of St. Paul was down to look over his place Sunday.

John Arnold has been appointed superintendent of highways in district No. 4. The district was enlarged so as to take in the road leading to Walker.

Chas. Appel is laying the foundation for Joe Schilfer's new house and E. Gehler is building Mr. Wuerch's silo.

Anton Schilfer Jr. is working for Joe Andrews in place of Henry Husar, who is working with Mr. Appel.

One Conductor Who Was Cured.

Mr. Wilford Adams is his name, and he writes about it—"Some time ago I was confined to my bed with chronic rheumatism. I used two bottles of Foley's Kidney Remedy with good results. After taking it I could put more weight on my feet and I recovered rapidly. I am conductor on the Lexington, Ky., Street Railway. It gave me more relief than any medicine I had ever used, and it will do all you claim in cases of rheumatism." Foley's Kidney Remedy cures rheumatism by eliminating the uric acid from the blood. Johnson & Hill Co. and J. E. Daly.

Hal "B" Havens Filler cigars now made with Havana Wrapper for men that know.

Petit Jurors.

The jury commissioners met at the court house on Tuesday and drew the jurors for the May term of court which convenes on the 20th of May. Following is the list:

Nick M. Berg, Auburndale town; Harry Whittlesey, Cranmoor town; Andy Kuntseen, Dexter town; D. J. Arpin, Grand Rapids City; Herman Binebowe, Grand Rapids City; Ernest Gilmanster, Grand Rapids City; Chas. Halverson, Grand Rapids City; Oswald P. Menzel, Grand Rapids City; Geo. Moulton, Grand Rapids City; August Witte, Grand Rapids City; Frank Buss, Grand Rapids town; Jos. Timan, Grand Rapids town; Herbert Beau, Hansen town; Jos. McConnell, Hansen town; Chas. J. Howard, Lincoln town; Albert Baudlein, Marshfield City; Archie Johnson, Marshfield City; John Sheriff, Marshfield City; Aug. Koth, Marshfield town; Wm. Welke, Milladore town; J. D. Harring, Nekoosa village; John Wellner, Nekoosa village; Peter Anderson, Port Edwards town; Fred Gahl, Port Edwards village; C. A. Jasperson, Port Edwards village; Jos. Johnson, Richfield town; John Palmer, Rock town; Frank Louis, Rudolph town; N. Ratelle, Rudolph town; Peter Johnson, Saratoga town; Andrew Fisher, Sigel town; H. Backhardt, Sigel town; A. Putney, Sherry town.

The County Board.

Following is the personnel of the county board since the election of last Tuesday:

Ed Morris—Arpin town; R. A. Connor—Auburndale village; Jon Kundlinger—Auburndale town; A. E. Bennett—Cranmoor town; J. K. P. Hiles—Dexter town; Wm. Reovos—Grand Rapids, 1st ward.

A. J. Hasbrouck—Grand Rapids, 2d ward; Edward Lynch—Grand Rapids, 3d ward; Geo. T. Rowland—Grand Rapids, 4th ward.

John Kubisak—Grand Rapids, 5th ward.

F. L. Rourke—Grand Rapids, 6th ward.

Patrick Mulroy—Grand Rapids, 7th ward.

B. R. Goggins—Grand Rapids, 8th ward.

Frank Whitrock—Grand Rapids town.

A. P. Benn—Hansen town; John Scheuer—Marshfield 1st ward; O. G. Lindeman—Marshfield, 2d ward.

A. G. Pankow—Marshfield, 4th ward.

E. M. Denning—Marshfield, 5th ward.

Arthur A. Beaver—Marshfield, 6th ward.

Wm. Hooper—Nekoosa village; Ernest Eichstaedt—Port Edwards village.

Henry Forbes—Port Edwards town; Geo. W. Brown—Pittsville, 1st ward.

H. G. McCoy—Pittsville, 2d ward; Jacob P. Esser—Richfield town; Ed Provost—Rudolph town; Rudolph Hass—Remington town; Herman Ross—Saratoga town; Otto J. Lee—Senecca town; Simon Wuerl—Sigel town; J. J. Iverson—Sherry town.

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Dance at Possley's.

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Postmaster R. A. McDonald

and wife arrived home on Monday night from Ladysmith where they had been visiting with their son Bert, who has charge of the J. Gates lands in that part of the state.

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Follow the crowds to Daly's Theatre Dougherty Stock Co. a week, 10 and 20 cents.

Mr. and Mrs. Guy Potter expect to leave

TEXAS RANGER SERVICE

A CHAPTER FROM THE MEMOIRS
OF CAPTAIN "BILL" McDONALD, OF
TEXAS. By ALBERT BIGELOW PAINE

COPYRIGHT BY PEARSON PUB. CO.

The early history of Texas was written in blood and fire. Her countrymen preserve the names of her martyrs. Parker, Coleman, Crockett, Fannin, Travis, Bowie, and a hundred others have the map for their monument; their names are given daily utterance by those for whom their deeds have little meaning.

In the beginning, after the Indian tribes friendly at first became hostile, the warfare was almost solely with the savages. For a full half-century every settler who built his camp on the frontier did so at the risk of his property and his scalp. Those who established homes and settlements must have been a daring race indeed, for raddles upon horses and herds were always imminent and massacres were as regular as the seasons.

The mother of Chief Quanah Parker, living for whom the town of Quanah, Tex., was named, was Cynthia Ann Parker, a little white girl captured by the Tejanos Indians during a raid on what was known as the Austin colony, in 1836. A brief story of that raid will serve as an example of a thousand others of a similar sort. The Austin colony settled in what is now Grimes County and consisted of something more than a score of persons, including women and children. The Indian who dwelt in the neighborhood seemed friend enough until a small party of unknown settlers came along and attempted to steal their horses. This cattle trouble was the result and the loss of Tejanos' fine herd for the entire settlement. When the Indian considers what follows, I believe I shall be forgiven for hoping that those newcomers who stirred up the first trouble received the sort of a reward which only an Indian would know how to confer.

As the Austin colony consisted chiefly of the Parker family, a rude fortification which they erected was called Fort Parker, a name that to-day still suggests something of shuddering horror to those who have heard its history.

It was a fair May morning when that history was made. The early settlers noticed that a body of ruthless Indians had collected within about 400 yards of the fort. A white flag was hoisted by the savages to signify their peaceable intentions and a warrior approached as if for conference. Benjamin Parker, commander of the fort, went out to meet him. He came back presently with the word that he believed the Indians intended to fight. He returned, however, to the hostile camp, where he was at once set upon and literally chopped to pieces by the savages, who then with wild yells and blood-curdling war-hoops charged on the fort. Some of the inmates had already left the stockade. Others were trying to escape. John Parker and wife and a Mrs. Kellogg were overtaken a mile away. Parker was killed and scalped, his wife was spared and Mrs. Kellogg was made captive. Other members of the colony were butchered, eight and left and mutilated in the barbarous fashion which seems to give an Indian joy. Silas Packard was brutally killed and his two children, one of whom was the little girl, Cynthia Ann, were carried away. A Mrs. Plummer daughter of Rev. James W. Parker attempted to escape, carrying her little son in her arms. A huge painted savage, begrimed with dust and blood, overtook her, fell her with a blow, and seizing her by the hair dragged her, still clinging to her child, back into the butchery and torture of her friends. She and the others who were living were beaten with clubs and lashed with rawhide thongs. That night much of the captives as remained alive, and those included three children, were hung face down in the dust, their hands bound behind their backs, while the Indians, waving bloody scalps and shrieking, danced about them and beat them with their bows until the prisoners were strangling with their own blood. Later they took the infant child of Mrs. Plummer and slowly choked it before her eyes. When it was not quite dead they flung it again and again into the air and let it fall on the stones and earth. Then they tied a rope around its neck and threw its naked body into the hedge of prickly pear, from which they would jerk it fiercely with demoralized cells. Finally they fastened the rope attached to its neck to the pommel of a saddle and rode round and round in a circle until the body of the child was literally in shreds. The poor fragments were then thrown into the mother's lap. For some reason the little girl, Cynthia Ann Parker, received better treatment, and lived. She grew up an Indian, forgot her own race and tongue, married a chief and became the mother of another chief, Quanah, surnamed Parker, to-day a friend of the white race.

It was the massacre of Fort Parker and events of a similar nature that resulted in the organization of the Texas Rangers. The Rangers were at first a semi-official body, locally enlisted and commanded, with regulations and duties not very clearly defined. Their purpose, however, was not in doubt. It was to defend life and property, and their chief qualifications were to be able to ride and shoot and stand up against the warfare of blood-thirsty savages.

"Exterminate the Indians" became a watchword in those days and the warfare that ensued and continued for 40 years can be compared with nothing in history unless it be with the fierce feuds of the ancient Scottish clans.

Early in 1836 Texas fought for and gained her independence, the only state in the Union to achieve such a triumph. In the following year the Texas congress recognized the Ranger movement and authorized several persons to raise Ranger companies to scour the country and annihilate marauding bands. Indians and low class Mexicans ("krausers") often consorted and the work, desperate and bloody, continued along the ever widening and western-



CONGRESS MUST WORK RAPIDLY

Little Progress Has Been Made with Any Measure But Budget Bills.

ATTITUDE OF THE DEMOCRATS

They Probably Will Support Legislation Sanctioned by the People—Republicans Suspicious Because Opponents Urge Nomination of Roosevelt.

Washington.—If congress wishes to go before the country with a record of full accomplishment for the session it will be necessary for it to do a good deal of work within the next six or eight weeks. The house and senate have been in session since the first Monday in December and if the appropriation bills be eliminated, the number of measures which are well on the way to passage are comparatively few.

It has been shown by the history of nearly all congresses that when the senators and the representatives make up their minds to go to work, and do it, they manage to get through with a good deal of legislation in short order. The postal savings bank bill has passed the senate, but the house has not yet given it its consideration except in committee. The interstate commerce bill was introduced into the senate and into the house at virtually the same moment, and the two bills were identical. The house has made many changes in the measure. The senate also has made changes, but they are not in many respects like those which were made in the house.

No Conservation Bills Passed.

No conservation measures have yet passed congress. President Taft has been urging that at least two comprehensive bills shall be passed to save the country's natural resources. Nearly every day President Taft impresses upon members of congress who call on him personally the necessity for legislation along conservation lines, and it is apparent that he hopes his desires will be heeded. It will take some time, however, to pass the conservation bill, for it appears that there is to be considerable debate upon them before they can be enacted into law.

No one yet knows definitely what fate awaits the administration's desires with reference to what is called anti-injunction legislation. Statehood and Alaska matters are still in abeyance, and while to a considerable extent all these matters have been fully considered in committee and to some extent considered in debate, there is no telling just how long it will take either to pass them or to delay them.

If the Democrats Control?

Republicans in congress are speculating a good while in advance as to what the Democratic will do if they secure control of the lower house. In the Sixty-second session, the Democrats themselves are consulting privately as to what will be best for them to do if they come into a partial possession of the legislative tail of the land.

There is practically no chance that the senate of the United States can become Democratic before the year 1914 when a new administration also will take hold of the reins of power.

Therefore if the present minority party should become the majority in the house in 1914 it could not hope to secure the passage of much legislation that would receive the sanction of the senate and the president.

Some of the Democrats say that the best thing that their party can do is to succeed in getting control of the house to start straight at the work of formulating and passing an out-and-downward revision tariff measure, then to send it over to the senate to be killed. The militant Democrats say enthusiastically that this is the only way to impress on the country that they are true to their old standards and that they believe the tariff will be reduced.

It is apparent from what the Democrats say that they realize the country has demanded some of the legislation which the president has asked congress to pass. The Democrats contend, however, that the Republicans will not put it through in the form that the people wish, and therefore the minority party will go on record as in favor of amending the present bills to some marked degree. The Democrats, however, apparently do not care to go before the country in the light of having blocked such of the Republican legislation as apparently has been sanctioned by the country. So it is that the members of both parties may get together and pass through considerably legislation between now and the date of adjournment, and it is evident that congress will be obliged to sit until Washington swelters in its usual summer heat.

Roosevelt Still Silent.

It seems to be certain that the silence of Theodore Roosevelt is not to be broken until he reaches this country, and the fact that the colonel seems to prefer to keep his own counsel is affecting Republicans and Democrats in Washington in different ways. The Democrats see in it a strong possibility that the former president eventually may make up his mind that at the "call of the country" he will feel it imperative to return to the control of the house, with the so-called regular Republicans in congress still pinning their faith to the belief that when Mr. Roosevelt finally speaks it will be to voice an endorsement of the Taft administration as far as it has gone, and to voice as well an intimation that things go on as they are going the colonel may decide to become an editorial prop

Athletic Training.

Nothing could be more elusive than the idea that by a period of athletic training a man can lay in a stock of health and strength upon which he can draw later while engaged in a sedentary occupation. The truth is that the big muscles and hypertrophied heart of the athlete are peculiarities for the man who no longer has the time or the inclination for having them. When he stops the exercises by which he gained them, instead of simply returning to their original size they suffer one or another of the many forms of degeneration and become incapable of performing their original services.

It is not quite true that all exercise for its own sake is harmless, for it is well to be prepared for the meeting of life's little emergencies as well as its ordinary and daily demands, but it probably is true that, the emergencies apart, every man does enough in going about his customary business and pleasure to keep himself in the condition which that business and pleasure demand and that anything besides is superfluous or injurious.

of Mr. Taft's further persecuted ambitions.

The insurgent Repub.ans do not know exactly how to take the colt's colt. Mr. Roosevelt was met by a number of men who had with them the insurgents' tale to tell. "We're here to protest only one or two at the meeting with the colonialists' side of legislative progress in the United States. Of course, Mr. Roosevelt found a letter from Senator Root at the Klarkton Inn office, and this probably gave him the most elaborate account of American doings from the administration's point of view.

Some Conflicting Sentiments.

A good many members of the insurgent faction in the lower house of congress are members of what has been called the "Back from Ellis club," although it is hardly necessary to say that this club has really no actual existence as an organization.

One of the curious things that have come out of the Roosevelt administration is the recent outspaking of some of the Democrats who for reasons of their own seem to want to impress it on the Republicans that Mr. Roosevelt is the only man with whom the latter can hope to win the election in 1912. It is entirely probable that, throughout all this, the Republicans will be at the disadvantage of accepting it at its face value.

In a speech delivered in the house recently Representative Palmer of Pennsylvania spoke of Theodore Roosevelt as "the last innocent of them all." This was intended by the Democratic member to let the Indians understand that he and probably others of his party believed that Mr. Roosevelt was the chief apostle of the movement which had resulted in the taking away of some of the power from Speaker Cannon and in other movements in which the Indians are or were engaged.

Suspicious of the Democrats.

A Democratic member of the house committee on agriculture recently told a group of Republicans that if Mr. Roosevelt should run again for the presidency he could carry Georgia and North Carolina and would come pretty close to carrying South Carolina.

Roosevelt After having served 60 days in the county jail on the charge of embezzlement, Frank Jones, 29 years old, made a full confession to Chief of Police Henry C. Balter, that on October 10 he burglarized the Racine School of Fine Arts and carried away \$300 worth of goods, including a diamond brooch. Shortly after his confession he was arraigned in the municipal court, pleaded guilty to a charge of burglary and was sentenced by Judge Stoele to one year in the state reformatory at Green Bay.

Kenosha Politely. In Kenosha County, Wisconsin, the chief leaders of the Republican committee in the town of Pleasant Prairie had arranged for a canum to be held, but they were notified by the women of the town that Mr. Johnson, Justice of the Peace, was to be married to George W. Lund at that time. The committee called a meeting and decided that the wedding and the canum could not be held on the same day and, in deference to the bride, postponed the canum until the following day.

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It is getting late in the season and a great many of the members of congress, both Democrats and Republicans, are anxious to get back into their districts to fix up their fences for the coming congressional campaign. Of course it will be to the advantage of the Republicans if they can go before the country and say, "As far as we have passed much of the progressive legislation which the platform sanctioned and which the president asked for."

Attitude of Democrats.

It can be said without any partisan spirit at all that it seems likely the Democrats will be willing to aid the Republicans in the passage of some of the legislation now before congress, although the Democrats may offer amendments to some of the pending bills.

It is apparent from what the Democrats say that they realize the country has demanded some of the legislation which the president has asked congress to pass. The Democrats contend, however, that the Republicans will not put it through in the form that the people wish, and therefore the minority party will go on record as in favor of amending the present bills to some marked degree. The Democrats, however, apparently do not care to go before the country in the light of having blocked such of the Republican legislation as apparently has been sanctioned by the country.

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STATE HAPPENINGS

Port Huron, Michigan.—William Miller, 61, editor of the "People's Voice," was arrested yesterday evening for his part in the "Back from Ellis club," which was organized to oppose the admission of immigrants to the United States. Miller was taken to the police station and held without bail. He was charged with being a member of the club, which is composed of foreign laborers from Canada, Mexico, and South America, and with being a member of the Socialist party.

Appleton.—As the result of having picked a wound around a rapidly moving shaft while he was attempting to adjust a belt onto a pulley in the wood room at the plant of the Standard Lumber Company, William Miller, aged 25, died from the injuries he received. His chief was injured in a fracture of the skull and right shoulder, dislocation of the right arm, and a broken bone in the middle of the right forearm. He was admitted to the hospital and died.

Kenosha, Wisconsin.—In Kenosha County, a boy, 14, was buried in a grave in the cemetery of the Republican committee in the town of Pleasant Prairie. The boy was the son of a man who had been a member of the committee.

Racine.—After having served 60 days in the county jail on the charge of embezzlement, Frank Jones, 29 years old, made a full confession to Chief of Police Henry C. Balter, that on October 10 he burglarized the Racine School of Fine Arts and carried away \$300 worth of goods, including a diamond brooch. Shortly after his confession he was arraigned in the municipal court, pleaded guilty to a charge of burglary and was sentenced by Judge Stoele to one year in the state reformatory at Green Bay.

Kenosha.—The big 25-room home owned by the Jefferson Ice Company of Chicago at Twin Lakes, the largest icehouse in Wisconsin, together with the power plant connected with it, was completely destroyed by fire, entailing a loss of \$100,000. The loss may be largely increased by the melting of thousands of tons of ice which were stored in the building.

Appleton.—Brewery workers to the number of 52 employed in the plants of the Appleton Brewery and Malt Company, the George Walter Brewing Company of Appleton and the Walter Brewing Company of Menasha, walked out on a strike demanding an increase of from one to three dollars per week in wages. The employees of the Appleton Grain and Malt Company made a similar demand and conducted a strike.

Ideas of the Leaders.

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Moreover, there are some of the leading Democrats who say it was shown during the Payne-Aldrich bill discussion that many of the minority party members were not in full sympathy with the Democratic low-tariff position, and that if the Democrats can get control of the house they will be able to pass a tariff bill that the country needs.

Madison.—Comptroller of Bank M. C. Berg issued a charter to the Citizens' State Bank of Shawano, capital \$25,000. C. A. Rindler is president and Fred G. Grover cashier of the new institution.

Beloit.—John Cullen, a former road section foreman, threw himself under a passenger train on the Northwestern road at noon and was ground to pieces. Cullen had been out of work for some time but had just got a good job.

New London.—The National Can-densing factory of this city made their prices for the next six months April, \$145; May, \$129; June, \$119; July, \$120; August, \$130. The prices are higher than those paid last year.

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Racine.—Herman Burkhardt, a former meat dealer and farmer, was found dead in the barn of the Ashby hotel. He entered the barn apparently in the heat of death and, after talking with the men, sat down. They left and later found him dead. Heart disease is believed to be the cause.

Waukesha.—The body of Isaac Bradley, who was drowned in fall while hunting ducks on Lake Pepin, was found at Clark's point by Edward Clark, frozen in ice which had been pushed ashore by the heavy winds of the last few days.

TEXAS RANGER SERVICE

A CHAPTER FROM THE MEMOIRS
OF CAPTAIN "BILL" McDONALD, OF
TEXAS. By ALBERT BIGELOW PAINE

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The early history of Texas was written in blood and fire. Her cowboys preserve the names of her martyrs. Parker, Coleman, Crockett, Fannin, Travis, Bowie and a hundred others have the map for their monument; their names are given daily utterance by those for whom their deeds have little meaning.

In the beginning, after the Indian tribes had been conquered or driven away, the Ranger's work changed, but his personality remained the same. The Ranger of 70 years ago is the Ranger of today—only his duties have altered. Long before the conquest of the savages a new element of disorder had entered the field. The desperado who had stirred up the first Indian trouble had survived and increased, to plunder his own race. The new and sparsely settled land invited every element of lawlessness and every refugee of crime. Local authorities would not or could not contend with them. It was for the Rangers, now much reduced in numbers, to solve the problem of destroying the disturber in their midst as they had driven the savage enemy from their frontiers. They were made posse officers and became a mounted constabulary, their duties being to quell disorders, to prevent crime and to bring criminals to justice. It was new work—less romantic than the wild Indian warfare of the frontier; work full of new dangers and what was still worse, it was work which, instead of inviting the encouragement and enthusiasm of a community, was of a sort to incur its displeasure, for the desperados of a neighborhood were either the heroes or the terrors of it, and in either case to molest them was likely to prove unpopular. So it was, during this new order of things, that the Ranger service had to contend not only with the of-

The mother of Chief Quanah Parker (still living) for whom the town of Quanah, Tex., was named, was Cynthia Ann Parker, a little white girl captured by the Tejanos Indians, during a raid on what was known as the Austin colony, in 1836. A brief story of that raid will serve as an example of a thousand others of a similar sort. The Austin colony settled in what is now Grimes county and consisted of something more than a score of persons, including women and children. The Indians who dwelt in the neighborhood seemed friendly enough until a small party of unknown settlers came along and attempted to steal their horses. Immediate trouble was the result and the loss of Tejanos friendship for the entire settlement. When the reader considers what follows, I believe it shall be forgiven for hoping that those newcomers who stirred up the first trouble received the sort of a reward which only an Indian would know how to confer.

As the Austin colony consisted chiefly of the Parker family, a rude fortification which they erected was called Fort Parker, a name that to-day still suggests something of abiding horror to those who have heard its history.

It was a fair May morning when that history was made. The early risers noticed that a body of restless Indians had collected within about 300 yards of the fort. A white flag was hoisted by the savages to signify their peaceable intentions and warlike approach as if for conference. Benjamin Parker, commander of the fort, went out to meet him. He came back presently with the word that he believed the Indians intended to fight. He returned, however, to the hostile camp, where he was at once set upon and literally chopped to pieces by the savages, who then with wild yells and blood-curdling warwhoops charged on the fort. Some of the Indians had already left the stockade. Others were trying to escape. John Parker, and wife and a Mrs. Kellogg were overtaken a mile away. Parker was killed and scalped; his wife was spared and Mrs. Kellogg made captive. Other members of the colony were gathered tight and left and mutilated in the barbarous fashion which seems to give an Indian joy. Mrs. Parker was brutally killed and his two children, one of whom was the little girl, Cynthia Ann, were carried away. A Mrs. Plummer, daughter of Rev. James W. Parker—attempted to escape, carrying her little son in her arms. A huge savage, begrimed with dust and blood, overtook her, flogged her with a hoe, and seizing her by the hair, dragged her still clinging to her child, back amid the butchery and torture of her friends. She and the others who were living were beaten with clubs and lashed with rawhide thongs. That night such of the captives as remained alive, and these included three children, were hung face down in the dust, their hands bound behind their backs, while the Indians, waving bloody scalps and shrieking, danced about them and beat them with their bows until the prisoners were strangling with their own blood. Later they took the infant child of Mrs. Plummer and slowly choked it before her eyes. When it was not quite dead, they hung it again and again. Into the air and let it fall on the stones and earth. Then they tied a rope around its neck and threw its naked body into the hedges of prickly pear, from which they would jerk it, flayed with demoniacal yells. Finally they fastened the rope attached to its neck to the ponies of a saddle and rode round and round in a circle until the body of the child was literally in shreds. The poor fragments were then thrown into the mother's lap. For some reason the little girl, Cynthia Ann Parker, received better treatment, and lived. She grew up an Indian, forgot her own race and tongue, married a chief and became the mother of another chief, Quanah, surnamed Parker, to-day a friend of the white race.

It was the massacre of Fort Parker and events of a similar nature that resulted in the organization of the Texas Rangers. The Rangers were at first a semi-official body, locally enlisted and commanded, with regulations and duties not very clearly defined. Their purpose, however, was not in doubt. It was to defend life and property, and their chief qualifications were to be able to ride and shoot and stand up against the warfare of bloodthirsty savages.

"Exterminate the Indians" became a watchword in those days and the warfare that ensued and continued for 40 years can be compared with nothing in history unless it be with the fierce feuds of the ancient Scottish clans.

Early in 1836 Texas fought for and gained her independence, the only state in the Union to achieve such a triumph. In the following year the Texas congress recognized the Ranger movement and authorized several persons to raise Ranger companies to scour the country and annihilate marauding bands. Indians and low class Mexicans ("greasers") often consorted and the work, desperate and bloody, continued along the ever-widening and westward



lenders but sometimes with the very people whom they were hoping to protect. This made the work hard and discouraging, as work always is hard and discouraging when it is done amid enemies who wear the guise of friends.

For this kind of service Capt. Bill McDonald was eminently qualified. Already he had been appointed a special Ranger in Company B, commanded by Capt. S. A. McMurry, but his duties as U. S. deputy marshal in No-Man's Land and in the Cherokee strip had been his chief work. Nevertheless he had, on occasion, engaged in bandit hunting in his own state, during this period, either alone or in company with other officials, usually with good results.

Events of this sort kept Bill McDonald's name fresh in the Texans' minds and made him seem peculiarly eligible for regular service. The resignation of Capt. S. A. McMurry, who had long and bravely commanded Company B, became his opportunity and, he hurried to Austin to try for that command.

His old friend, James Hogg, was now governor of the state. Since the settlement of their differences so long before there had been no discord of any kind and each had admired the other's career, proud to remember the friendship. Arriving at the capital now, McDonald was shown in to the governor's room. Greeting him, he said:

"Well, I hardly know what to call you, since you got to be governor. I don't know whether to call you 'Jim' or 'Mister.' I'll have to ask you 'Governor,' I guess, as I want to get a place."

They shook hands cordially. Gov. Hogg said:

"What is it, Bill? What can I do for you?"

"Why," said McDonald, "I came down to get to be Ranger captain—to take McMurry's place in Company B."

Hogg looked at him reprovingly.

"Why didn't you let me know sooner?" he said. "There are two other applications for the place, both from good men, with long pedigrees and fine endorsements."

The applicant for position forgot his old friend's title.

"What's all right, Bill?" he said; "you have already got the best endorsement I ever saw."

McDonald looked puzzled.

"I don't understand," he said, "I didn't know anybody knew I wanted the place."

"All the same you have got the endorsement," insisted Hogg.

He turned to his desk and got out a bundle of letters.

"Look over these," he said. "You probably know some of the writers."

McDonald took the letters and read them one after another. They were from well-known criminals, their lawyers, their friends and their associates. They had been received by Hogg while he was attorney general and each was a

over immoral questions without ever having to think about the question of an income.

Even after his parents died, and when Russin, after middle life, had practically thrown away the fortune which had been left him, he still received an income of some \$20,000 a year from his investments, so that never once did he know the meaning of poverty, or what it is to toil for money.

All this gave his genius full play. His eccentricities, so to speak, were

endowed. Had he been less pampered, he would have been a very different man in every way. Perhaps it was a good thing for him and for the world that his circumstances were as I have described them; but, on the other hand he lacked that hard experience which makes men really strong. Even physically, this may perhaps have injured him.

To the world at large he seemed a radical reformer, attacking the whole commercial system of modern life, and hurling epithets that famed like

bombs over social questions. But at home—and he lived with his father and mother during the whole formative period of his life—he seemed more of a child than a grown man. He submitted to the dictation of his parents in everything domestic. When he was 40 years of age, he used to cover up all his cherished paintings on Sunday, because his mother did not approve of anything that would please the fleshy eye and distract the mind from spiritual meditation.—Lyndon Orr, in Munsey's.

Busoni Was a Child Star

The conductor asked him for his fare.

"I can't give it to you," he said. "I know where it is. I can feel it, but I can't touch it."

"Well, what's happened to it?"

"Come on, now, that kind of stuff don't work on the line. I guess you'll have to cough up like all the rest."

Harvey had to walk home that eve-

ning—Philadelphia Times.

Knew Nothing of Worry

John Ruskin Always Shielded from Care by Virtue of His Financial Situation.

Ruskin was an only son; and from the very first he had the financial character of his parents in a certain sense overshadowed him. In all material things his life was a sheltered one—the French call capitone. He was never forced to go out into the world and

battle for a living. Her father's large

fortune was always at his command;

and as his father was convinced that

the boy was an extraordinary genius,

he never stunted him or denied him

anything. Therefore young Ruskin was free from difficulties. He could gratify his taste for art, buy pictures,

endow museums, acts as his own publisher, or, if he liked, he could fight,

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TURN ON THE LIGHT

SUGAR SCANDALS REMAIN TO BE INVESTIGATED.

Deluge of Other Proofs of Corruption Within the Republican Party Must Not Be Allowed to Cover Them.

The Chicago Journal very properly suggests that "the Ballinger investigation at Washington, the Alida bribery case at Albany, the statehouse scandal in Columbus and the equally malodorous Republican mess at Denver" ought not to make us forget the sugar scandals. We are reminded on the authority of the New York Sun, that the sugar trust has stolen \$30,000,000 from the people of the United States. We have got back two or three millions of this loot and have sent to the penitentiary a few of the obscure beneficiaries of the trust. There has been no investigation of this mass of corruption that amounts to anything. The officers of the trust successfully pleaded the statute of limitations in bar of their prosecution, though the statute had not run at the time the evidence is said to have been presented to Mr. Bonaparte.

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The Chicago Journal is right. The fight must be turned on this scurrility. Both the business and the political ends of this transaction must be inquiries into. Of course the program of the president is very important, but nothing would do so much to strengthen him with the people as a relentless investigation of the sugar frauds and an honest and determined effort to bring the real culprits to justice.

Meat Tariff and Trusts.

It is strangely illogical on the part of Senator Lodge to argue that the tariff on meat does not influence home prices because we do not import meat, but we export it.

If we do not import meat, why have a tariff on it? The answer to this question goes to the root of the matter.

The consumption of meat in this country has nearly reached the limit of present production. With a tariff against its importation, the trusts are free to agree upon the price, and only a firm hand of federal legislation may check them. With a high tariff in this country, the trusts may carry the surplus production over to England, where there is low tariff or no tariff. In London the American trust must compete with the markets of the world. In consequence, it is alleged, the Englishman obtains his beef at from seven to ten cents—in some cases 11 cents—cheaper than the American is compelled to pay.

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Somehow, the more the public reads about Ballinger, the better it likes Plachot and Glavis.

The Father Handicap.

"No man will ever ask me to marry him," Daysey Mayenne Appleton wrote in her diary recently, after an outburst of tears, "as long as father continues to wear a porous plaster, and come in the parlor to scratch his back on the mantel when I am entertaining a young man!"—Advertiser Globe.

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A Frenchman says he can understand the language of chickens. This will be a valuable accomplishment if he can persuade a fowl to tell its age.

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The whole Dreadnaught policy, ever since Great Britain first adopted it, has worked harm wherever tried. It has led constantly to fresh expense of militarism, burdensome taxation and bloated armaments that in themselves are a menace to the peace of the world.

Extravagance at Washington.

The Journal has frequently called attention to the reckless expenditure of public funds at Washington, thereby incurring criticism from friends of the recent and present administrations who denied the charges of extravagance.

What have those apologists to offer in the face of the direct charge by Senator Aldrich that one dollar out of every three appropriated by congress is nothing but an imposture?"

The American people are pardonedly suspicious of the Aldrich commission plan of economizing. They cannot believe that any good thing for the poor man could emanate from the Aldrich mind. And it is woefully apparent that existing abuses exist, not because congress is ignorant, but because congress does not care to correct them.

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"I wish to show, if I can, so far from his testimony being prompted by the patriotic purposes that prompt me to do that which is for the good of the country, in a very large measure it is due to the disappointment and resentment which comes in the bosom of a discharged public servant."

It is a common trick to charge sinister and unworthy motives against men who are working for the common good against powerful special interests.

Tariff Conditions.

The consumer who gets nothing out of the tariff but the privilege of paying the duty when he buys food and clothing in the vast majority; if there is one article which is costing him any less than it did prior to the enactment of the present tariff, he has not yet been able to discover it.

The president's defense of a tariff which has brought this consumer relief in no visible or material direction is not going to appeal to him very strongly.

Truth to the beneficiaries of what downward revision there is in the new bill are large manufacturers and importers in certain lines and not the man who has to draw a diagram of his salary every week and then stretch it with a block and tackle in order to make it cover the cost of his necessities.—Atlanta Constitution.

But He Didn't Mean It So.

Curiously, the \$300,000,000 which Senator Aldrich says he could save if he were running the nation's business just equals the amount expected to be raised by his lovely tariff.

People Losing Patience.

The sugar trust people seem to think it is good policy to put every possible obstacle in the way of getting at the facts. Are not the people losing patience with self-confessed corruptionists who burn or hide their accounts and correspondence?

President Taft is quoted as saying that he has started his official second year with the same old laugh. This is more than the rest of the American people can say.

"The dominating issue of the campaign is the wresting of control of national legislation from special interests entrenched behind Cannon and Aldrich and their supporters." Democrats? No, just the South Dakota progressive Republicans.

Almost Every Time.

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The happiest genius will hardly succeed by nature and instinct alone in rising to the sublime. Art is art he who has not thought it out has no right to call himself an artist.—Goethe.

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Insurance authorities tell us that it requires about 300,000 new houses every year to supply our increase of population and \$0,000 more to take the place of those that are destroyed by fire.

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Prune the roses.

Alfalfa is rich in protein.

Onions require a deep, rich mellow soil.

A hen cannot feed twice and make eggs at the same time.

Important garden crops for early planting are potatoes and strawberries.

Onions should be sown at the earliest moment the ground can be got in good condition.

Is not the gasoline engine an important factor in the problem of keeping the boy on the farm?

With recent years alfalfa has forced to the front as a forage plant in the United States with extraordinary results.

The demand for flaxseed meal has been greater than ever before, even in spite of the high price received this season.

A churn filled too full takes much longer to churn and there is greater loss of butter fat. One-third full is best.

Potatoes and turnips are cooked for poultry the same as they would be for the table except that they are cooked without being parboiled.

Do not place eggs under the turkey hen the first days she shows signs of broodiness. Better wait awhile because she is apt to change her mind.

If cleaning the stable is your hardest chore, try the litter carrier. You will be surprised to find that such a labor saver can be had for so little money.

The equipment needed for a farm at the present time is an item to be considered; the farmer now must purchase and employ many high priced implements.

The Idaho experiment station has found that scalecide at the strength of 1:15 kills San Jose scale as well as any spray, but that it is not effective when used 1:20.

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which will not be later than August 10, if early sorts have been planted, sow crimson clover, cowpeas, soy beans or hairy vetch.

In dividing the surplus poultry and dividing it into lots for fattening, farmers having pure-bred flocks will find an occasional cockerel which it seems a pity to send to the slaughter-pen.

The popular notion that gapes come from lice has its origin doubtless in the fact that the chick, weakened by the presence of these pests, was the one to succumb to an attack of the gapeworms.

Farmers of to-day are taking greater interest in all matters pertaining to agricultural affairs than ever before, and it is merely a question of time until the work that has begun will spread until the whole lump is leavened.

For hens who are inclined to set at this time, provide a slate coop, large as possible, in a light, cool place and confine the hen with a male. Feed and water them well and ordinarily two days confinement will cure them of the inclination to set.

The development of the milk-producing quality in a cow is best judged by an examination of the milk veins when she is fresh. The milk veins are blood vessels that carry blood, not milk. These veins show the large amount of blood carried by the milk glands.

The manure from silage fed steers is free from weed unless they are fed on weed in the bedding material.

In feeding clover hay the weeds have a good way of spreading. The same amount of silage can be stored in less space and it saves hauling hay or fodder in bad weather.

Rhubarb requires a deep, rich, moist soil. In fact, the soil cannot be too rich. The earliest yield is from a warm, sandy loam. The longest stalks and the greatest number may be grown in a deep, rich loam.

The ground should be plowed twice and harrowed and rolled to get it in good order.

Don't fool with the sick fowls too long. Medicine is sometimes an effective treatment for certain classes of ailments of fowls, but as a rule, care and feeding will do more to correct the trouble than all the medicine that can be bottled up. Sometimes the hatchet is the only practical remedy.

Muck soils are generally acid or sour and this acidity must be corrected before they will be productive.

Suitable materials for this purpose are finely ground limestone, air-dried lime, wood ashes and marl.

Finely ground limestone is to be preferred to the former commonly used.

It is effective, is more easily handled and will neutralize the acids.

Brood sows need a good deal of roughage as part of their feed, such as clover hay, alfalfa hay, or when these can't be had give them corn fodder. This rough food is needed to distend the digestive organs, and to help digestion. Corn fed alone is too concentrated for brood sows. The alfalfa and clover have the protein elements to supply that need, and if we feed corn to sows too much the pigs will show it when they come and will not be as vigorous and strong as when the sows are fed during the winter months.

Horseradish roots should be planted every spring, as a better quality of root may be had.

There are few vices to which fowls are addicted more disgusting or more annoying than feather eating.

The species of alfalfa ordinarily grown bears violet colored flowers and its seed pods are coiled into close spirals.

You cannot make a silk purse out of a sow's ear; neither can you make a fine bird out of a scrub; the breeding must be done.

The hay usually given to horses to supplement the pasture is of very poor quality, either woody or moldy, and this results in considerable loss.

Experiment stations have proved that for fattening cattle there is not enough difference between whole and crushed corn to pay for the grinding.

Most farmers consider the care of poultry "woman's work," and some are actually ashamed to be seen helping their wives look after the fowls.

"It is my judgment that the psychological political moment has come for a successful campaign to be made against Coughlin. I am not seeking the office for political reasons or to gain notoriety. I have lived in the district ever since 1877, and think I could have received the endorsement at many recent campaigns. At any rate, the nomination has been offered to me several times before."

"It seems to me, however, that the First ward by this time realizes its own condition. The civic awakening which has been noticeable all over the city ought to be reaching the city's heart, the First ward, by this time, and I have accepted the nomination against Alderman Coughlin without the least qualm.

"I realize that it is a stone wall which I am facing, but I have confidence that the time has arrived when the certain rebellion against Alderman Coughlin is due to materialize."

It is not wise to allow laying hens to get out in the snow, though it pays to shovel away the snow from in front of the poultry house, so that they can get out and exercise in the sun and air.

In some cases the pea vines are hauled away from the factory by the farmers who supply the peas; in other cases they are sold in a fresh state, and in still other cases the factories either kill the vines or cure them for hay.

Trap nests are the only means of knowing whether hens are earning their keep or not. Trap nests are easily made, but they require attention two or three times during the day. You don't want to imprison a hen longer than necessary.

One reason why potatoes have deteriorated in the past is that the potato growers of the United States have planted their culms and screenings under the erroneous impression that such methods in seed selection would produce good results as any other.

Chickens are even more gobbish than hogs in feeding, and the individual or under-size stands little chance.

As it gets less food, it is every time losing instead of gaining ground over its rivals, and shortly falls a prey to seeming disease when it is simply crowded out.

There have been innumerable egg laying contests held throughout the United States, and in every contest public or private, it has been pure bred hens that have excelled as layers. An increase in egg production is always the result of breeding for eggs.

If brood mares are given a good quality of fodder, it is not as very important that it shall be nutritive, providing sufficient grain is given with it to maintain a proper degree of flesh.

Some field roots, as carrots, and a bran mash occasionally, and now and then a little oil meal will exercise a good influence on the mare's health.

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It has been said that there are too many investigations now on foot. But there cannot be too many investigations as long as there are crimes to investigate. The whole New York situation, as far as it involves the sugar trust, reeks with corruption. Yet there is real danger lest it be passed over. There are many men who would like to forget it, who would like to have the people forget it. This they may do, for their memories are short. It seems to us that it is the duty of the papers to keep the scandal constantly in the public eye. The frauds, colossal as they were, were not planned by a few weighty and dock men. The miserable bribes received by them amount to nothing as compared with the fraudulent dividends "earned" by the trust.

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Rhubarb requires a deep, rich, low soil. In fact, the soil cannot be too rich. The earliest yield is from a warm, sandy loam. The longest stalks and the greatest number may be grown on a deep, rich clay loam. The ground should be plowed twice and harrowed and rolled to get it in good order.

President Taft is quoted as saying that he has started his official second year with the same old laugh. This is more than the rest of the American people can say.

The dominating issue of the campaign is the wresting of control of national legislation from special interests entrenched behind Cannon and Aldrich and their supporters." Democrats? Nope, just the South Dakota progressive Republicans.

Almost Every Time.

When an indulgent and socially ambitious father consents to stand the expense of a "coming out" ball for his daughter, the shortage of his bank account is usually the only thing that really comes out.

Limitations of Genius.

The happiest genius will hardly succeed by nature and instinct alone in rising to the sublime. Art is art; he who has not thought it out has no right to call himself an artist—Goethe.

Growth of Population.

Insurance authorities tell us that it requires about 300,000 new houses every year to supply our increasing population and 80,000 more to take the places of those that are destroyed by fire.

"No man will ever ask me to marry him," Daysay Maynake Appleton wrote in her diary recently, after an outburst of tears. Her long, father continues to wear a pointed plumed hat come in the parlor to scratch his back on the mantel when I am entertaining a young man."—Atchison Globe.

Would Make It Valuable.

A Frenchman says he can understand the language of chickens. This will be a valuable accomplishment if he can persuade a fowl to tell its age.

Do not crowd poultry.

Put good eggs in the incubator.

Spraying materials are cheaper than in 1909.

An incubator is always broody and never flies the coop.

Germany pays comparatively little attention to poultry raising.

Prune raspberries, cutting uprights three feet and lateral ones foot.

All kinds of hardy annuals should be started under cover for earliest flower.

Horseradish roots should be planted every spring, as a better quality of root may be had.

There are few vices to which fowls are addicted more disgusting or more annoying than feather eating.

The species of alfalfa ordinarily grown bears violet colored flowers and its seed pods are coiled into close spirals.

You cannot make a silk purse out of a sow's ear; neither can you make a fine bird out of a scrub; the breeding must be there.

The larva of the May beetle, the common

Grand Rapids Tribune

BY DRUMB & SUTOR;

Grand Rapids, Wis., Apr. 13, 1910

Entered at the Post Office at Grand Rapids, Wis., as second-class mail matter.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

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Six Months..... 75

Keeping the Boy on the Farm.

It is quite the bad nowadays for country newspapers, and some cities once to write lengthy articles about keeping the boy on the farm, but we often wonder if the average farmer really makes an effort to keep the boys on the farm, or whether they do things that have a tendency to drive them to the city.

The papers tell about how the farmer has his mail delivered every day, and how he has a telephone, and the many other advantages that are to be found out in the country. They are no more than are to be found in every home in the city, and there are often some other advantages that the farm home does not have.

Now if we were going to try to keep a boy on the farm, we would treat him something the same as city boys are treated. If a man in the city is in business and hopes to have his son follow in his footsteps, he gives the boy the best education he can to begin with. Thus, at the very least, in a high school education, and often something better. Then he starts him working in the establishment in which he is interested, and he is placed on the payroll the same as any other employee of the place. It may be that his father has spent thousands of dollars in keeping and educating him, and has never got a cent in return, but this cuts no figure whatever. He gets the same wages as the rest of the boys or men who are doing the same work, and as he gets better at his work, his wages are increased. In the morning he does not go to work before seven o'clock, and sometimes it is eight, if he is working in an office. What wages he earns he is allowed to spend in the manner he thinks best.

The consequence is that the boy grows up in the business and he makes every effort possible to improve himself in order to get better wages. As time goes on he realizes that he understands the business and that he can make more money at it than he could start in at something else, and the chances are that he stays right in with the concern.

We do not know how many farmers make this kind of an effort to keep their boys on the farm, but we do know that there are some of them that do not make such an effort at all. On some farms that we know of the boy is started in to work as soon as he is able to walk, and from that time on until he is goodly to the old man, he never knows what it is to have either time or money of his own. He starts in work early in the morning, and he keeps going until late at night. He gets no wages, and if he ever had energy enough to go anywhere after the day's work is done, he never has any money to go with. Some especially generous farmers give the boy a calf or a pig when the animal is born, which he brings to maturity and sells in the fall and has the money for his own. And those men think they are doing pretty well by the boy at that, when as a matter of fact he has earned the price of the pig or calf every month during the year by the work he had done.

Is it any wonder that these boys look forward to the time when they can bid godby to the farm and get out and shift for themselves? The wonder is that so many of them stay at the business, considering what they have to go thru. They consider themselves lucky if the old man does not follow them to town and draw their wages for them every week or month as the case happens to be.

Saratoga Lands.

The SW NW and NW SW Section 29, T. 21, R. 6 for sale at \$7.50 per acre. Adjoining lands sold for \$15 per acre two years ago. Geo. N. Wood, agent.

A Healing Salve for Burns, Chapped Hands and Sore Nipples.

As a healing salve for burns, sores, sore nipples and chapped hands Chamberlain's Salve is most excellent. It relieves the pain of a burn almost instantly, and unless the injury is very severe, heals the parts without leaving a scar. Price, 25 cents. For sale by Daly Drug & Jewelry Co.

SARATOGA

There will be services on Sunday at 3 p. m. in the church, Rev. H. B. Johnson will preach.

It is feared that the frost of Monday the 11th has killed the oats that were up or sprouted as the ground was frozen solid enough to hold up a horse in many places.

Saturday witnesses the starting of a new family on the old Finley place, when Henry Burmeister and Leslie Peterson will be married at the Lutheran church in Kellner.

REMINGTON

Mr. and Mrs. R. F. Haas are rejoicing over the arrival of a baby boy that came to brighten their home on April 1st.

Miss Hattie Maybauer of Pittsburgh, Pa., arrived here Saturday. She is the guest of her aunt, Mrs. C. Kotke.

Miss Minnie White visited at Grand Rapids on Sunday.

Mrs. Rose Novak of Kalazum, Mich., who has been the guest of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. August Seebrook, departed for her home on Saturday. She was accompanied by her sister Agnes.

Elmer Compton of Nekoosa visited his family at the Haas home last Saturday and Sunday.

Diarrhea should be cured without loss of time and by a medicine which like Chamberlain's Coffee, Cholera and Diarrhea Remedy not only cures promptly but produces no unpleasant after effects. It never fails and is pleasant and safe to take. Sold by all dealers.

NEKOOSA.

(Too Late for Last Week.)

Nekoosa colony, Beavers' Reserve Fund Fraternity, initiated a class of seventeen new members at the meeting last Monday evening. The colony is growing rapidly and is in a flourishing condition.

Principal Chas C. Guilford of Weyerhaeuser was a guest at the home of his brother, Principal Will H. Guilford, from Wednesday until Sunday evening, when he returned to his school.

Agent M. Vandhoef will take the G. & W. station at Little Chute, Mr. Vandhoef's former home, in the near future. Thomas Pouliot, who has been agent at Little Chute for several years, will succeed Mr. Vandhoef here.

W. G. Traherne, who has been visiting relatives in Canada for some time past, returned to Pittsville last week. He will make his home with his daughter, Mrs. J. Porter.

Mrs. Gno Harton and Mrs. Archie Chinnard of Grand Rapids were guests of Mrs. E. J. Withers Sunday afternoon.

ARPIN

(Too Late for Last Week.)

Mr. A. J. Gowell visited over Sunday with Marshfield friends.

Madame Eva Gardner and Ella Moree were initiated into the mysteries of the Royal Neighbor Camp Saturday afternoon. After initiation light refreshments were served.

Mr. and Mrs. Dwain Robinson are expecting over the arrival of a twelve pound baby boy at their home March 2nd.

Mr. and Mrs. Morgan Morris and children arrived here Monday morning from Glendale, Mont., to visit with relatives for an indefinite time.

Miss Lila Milbrant visited over Sunday with Veppor friends.

We are all glad to learn that Mrs. Clifton Blunt, who has been at St. Joseph's hospital at Marshfield for the past four weeks, is getting along nicely and we hope she will be able to return again soon.

REMINGTON

(Too Late for Last Week.)

Miss Gordonia Richards of Grand Rapids spent a few days last week at the W. H. Bowden home.

John Campbell of Oregon is visiting his aunt, Mrs. A. Knutson.

Mesdames Styles, McLaughlin and Croton spent Tuesday at the W. H. Bowden home.

Miss Norah Osgood returned to Minocqua after spending a week with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. James Osgood.

Miss Mario and Kathryn Gross returned Sunday night from Marshfield where they took teachers' examinations.

There is no enough medicine so popular as Foley's Honey and Tar. It never fails to cure coughs, colds, rheum and bronchitis. Johnson & Hill Co. and J. E. Daly.

CRANMOOR

(Too Late for Last Week.)

Some changes have taken place since our last communication. The Will and Frank Koch families who have been employed at the S. N. Whittlesey marsh the past two years, have moved away, the former expecting to spend some time in Minneapolis, while the latter contemplate going to the Pacific coast.

The family of Silvert Johnson Jr., of Mathew are installed at the Arpin Co.'s marsh where Mr. Johnson has accepted a position for the season.

Miss Hazel Fitch of Chicago is a guest of her relatives at the W. H. Fitch home and will probably remain during April.

Githian Warner left Thursday for Ely, Minn., after a two weeks visit at the paternal home.

H. F. Whittlesey spent Monday at home returning to Port Edwards on the afternoon train.

Miss Little Warner is at Grand Rapids having accepted a position with the Johnson & Hill Co. in their remodeling department.

Oscar Potter and little son and Guy Potter and wife were Sunday visitors at the paternal home in Grand Rapids.

Mrs. Charlene Sears and family were recent visitors at the home of Mrs. Oscar Potter.

The J. J. Emmerich family were Sunday visitors at the Edward Kruger home.

Miss Myra Kruger was in your city Friday and Saturday the guest of relatives.

Robt. Skul was a business visitor at Nekoosa Friday.

Harrison Kruger spent Sunday at the home of his uncle near Babcock.

Dr. Waters of your city is in attendance upon Mrs. Alvin Taylor of Ann Arbor, who is very ill with pneumonia at the T. J. Foley home. Mrs. Taylor came over Thursday for a visit and next day was stricken with the dread disease.

Mr. and Mrs. S. N. Whittlesey were given fifty miles auto ride Sunday by their son and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Jasperson of Port Edwards.

J. W. Fitch was a recent Grand Rapids and Nekoosa visitor.

THE WEARY WAY.

Daily Becoming Less Wearisome to Many in Grand Rapids.

With back that aches all day, With rest disturbed at night, Annoying urinary disorders, "Tis a weary way, indeed.

Dear's Kidney Pills drive weariness away from the body.

For our weaker works/twenty-five young and middle aged men seeking permanent employment.

Roddie Lumber & Veneer Co., Marshfield, Wis.

April 6 Notice of Sale of Real Estate.

State of Wisconsin, County Court for Wood County.

In the matter of the estate of Johanna Brandst, deceased, in Probate.

Vodeo is hereby given, that by virtue and in accordance with the will of the testator, Johanna Brandst, deceased, in Probate, dated the 27th day of April, A. D. 1910, I, Edgar Brandst, the sole heir, offer for sale and public auction, the following described real estate situated in the City of Grand Rapids, Wisconsin:

Lot 10, Block 10, in the 10th Division of the north part of Lot No. 8 (the 10th Division of the 10th Division) in the City of Grand Rapids, Wisconsin, according to the recorded map of the City of Grand Rapids in Wood County, Wisconsin.

The terms of sale will be cash upon delivery of the title.

Dated April 6th, A. D. 1910.

Edward Brandst, Executor.

ARMENIA

(Too Late for Last Week.)

Peter Froehck purchased a horse from Ed. Larson of Spring Green Wednesday.

Mits Im. Nelson and Mike Gonzil both of Nekoosa were united in the holy bonds of wedlock Tuesday the 29th of March at the Catholic parishion by Rev. Forrest. Miss Nelson was a former resident of Armenia while the groom was from Friendship. Miss Verona Gonigowski, sister of the groom, acted as bridemaid while George Goodness home Monday act as best man. The young couple have the congratulations and good wishes of the community.

Seeding is being rushed here in Rudolph.

Lookout for the census man. He starts out this week. Look pleasant as he is a government officer and will ask you many questions.

Last Monday there was no school in District No. 4, Miss Kruger was at Grand Rapids to attend the funeral of Miss Baker.

Lizzie Paseavis came down from Stevens Point Saturday and spent Sunday with her parents.

Lennie Warner went up to Mercer last week where he expects to work this summer.

E. L. Lester of Appleton, traveling salesman for the International Harvester Co., was here one day last week transacting business with the local agent.

Mrs. Oliva Fox, who is a patient at the Riverview hospital in Grand Rapids, submitted to a second operation last week. Her many friends here are pleased to hear that she is doing nicely and will soon be able to return to her home.

Arron Smith went down to Grinnell last week where he expects to be employed for the summer at contractor work.

Clint Grindle, formerly of this place, but now of Stevens Point, was here last week looking after his farming interests. He also erected two monuments at the cemetery which adds much to the appearance of the place.

Albert Woldfeld and Miss LaVague visited here on Sunday.

Moses and Ed. Sharkey and wives Sunday at the Joe Shirkey home.

Burney St. Dennis is helping Carl Olson to put in his crops.

Jacob Kuter expects to paint his barn soon.

Joe Duncan and son were in Grand Rapids Saturday on business.

Mrs. Wm. Kuter Sr. has been on the sick list for the past three weeks.

Misses Lila Ratelle and Myrtle Thornton were out riding Sunday afternoon and spent the evening at the roller rink at Rudolph.

Frank Ratelle and daughter Lila were in Grand Rapids last week Monday on business.

Andrew Winger is busy this week painting his house which he built last fall.

Mr. and Mrs. Joe Grandstaff have moved in with Paul Fountain for a time. Joseph says he will take it over this summer.

J. E. Duncan has sided over his barn which adds much to its appearance.

Joe Starkey will raise his new barn in the near future.

Mrs. Notie Deniston was on the sick list last week.

Elk Korslin has a very sick cow.

J. E. Duncan is attending the cow.

W. E. Warren was in Grand Rapids Wednesday on business.

Jacob Kuter was in Grand Rapids Thursday on business.

Harry Rivers and George Bates were Rudolph visitors Sunday.

W. E. Warren came near having a runaway last week. The horses were stopped by Willie Kuter Jr.

Joseph Grandstaff was in Grand Rapids Friday on business.

Will Jackson and Joe Andrew put up blackboards in the schoolhouse Monday night.

Anton Schiltz visited with his parents Sunday.

MISSILE LIQUID CURES ECZEMA.

Skin Sufferers! Drop Grocny Salves and Nasty Medicines.

—That mild, soothing liquid, D. D. Prescription, stops the awful itch with the first drops. A prescription of acknowledged value.

Get a trial bottle at 25¢. It will take away the itch right away and you will sleep soundly. We assure you personally of the merits of this remedy; for we know. J. E. Daly.

SIGEL.

The report that appeared in the paper last week stating that John Jagodzinski was elected a member of the side board was an error and it should have been Herman Pugel, who was the successful candidate, beating his opponent by a nice majority.

Mrs. Hormann Yandt and little daughter Erma left Friday for Westfield where they will spend a couple of weeks visiting with friends and relatives.

Miss Berdolla and Alice Merrick were shopping in your city Saturday.

The dance given at the Olignon home was well attended and everybody present reported a most enjoyable time.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Haas and children returned from Milwaukee Saturday where they visited with friends and relatives.

Mr. and Mrs. C. D. Sears and Misses Mandie and Maymo

Grand Rapids Tribune

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The paper tell about how the farmer has his mail delivered every day, and how he has a telephone, and the many other advantages that are to be found out in the country. They are no more than are to be found in every home in the city, and there are often some other advantages that the farm home does not have.

Now if you were going to try to keep a boy on the farm, we would treat him something the same as city boys are treated.

If a man in the city is in business and hopes to have his son follow in his footsteps, he gives the boy the best education he can to begin with. This, at the very least, is a high school education, and often something better.

Then he starts him working in the establishment in which he is interested, and he is placed on the payroll the same as any other employee of the place.

It may be that his father has spent thousands of dollars in keeping and educating him, and has never got a cent in return, but this cuts no figure whatever.

If he gets the same wages as the rest of the boys or men who are doing the same work, and he gets better at his work his wages are increased.

In the morning he does not go to work before seven o'clock, and sometimes it is eight, if he is working in an office. What wages he gets is allowed to spend in the manner he thinks best.

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We do not know how many farmers make this kind of an effort to keep their boys on the farm, but we do know that there are some of them that do not make such an effort at all.

On some farms that we know of the boy is started in to work as soon as he is able to walk, and from that time on until he bids goodby to the old man, he never knows what it is to have either time or money of his own.

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REMINGTON

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Diarrhoea should be cured without loss of time and by a medicine which like Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy—not only cures promptly but produces no unpleasant effects. It never fails and is pleasant and safe to take. Sold by all dealers.

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ARPIN

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Mosquitos Iva Gardner and Ella Merker were initiated into the sisters of the Royal Neighbor Camp Saturday afternoon. After initiation light refreshments were served.

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We are all glad to learn that Mrs. Clifton Bluet, who has been at St. Clifton's hospital at Marshfield for the past four weeks, is getting along nicely and we hope she will be able to be among us again soon.

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Mrs. Nora Casey returned to Minocqua after spending a week with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. James Onsey.

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There is no couch medicine so popular as Foley's Honey and Tar. It never fails to cure coughs, colds, croup and bronchitis. Johnson & Hill Co. and J. E. Daly.

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Gilham Warner left Thursday for Ely, Minn., after a two weeks visit at the paternal home.

H. F. Whittlesey spent Monday at home returning to Port Edwards on the afternoon train.

Miss Lillie Warner is at Grand Rapids having accepted a position with the Johnson & Hill Co. in their remodeling department.

Oscar Potter and little son and wife, Guy Potter and wife were Sunday visitors at the paternal home in Grand Rapids.

Mrs. Clarence Sears and family were recent visitors at the home of Mrs. Oscar Potter.

The J. J. Emmerich family were Sunday visitors at the Edward Kruger home.

Miss Myra Kruger was in your city Friday and Saturday the guest of relatives.

Robt. Steel was a business visitor at Nekoosa Friday.

Harrison Kruger spent Sunday at the home of his uncle near Babcock.

Dr. Waters of your city is in attendance upon Mrs. Alvin Taylor of Arneson, who is very ill with pneumonia at the T. J. Foley home.

Mrs. Taylor came over Thursday for a visit and next day was stricken with the dread disease.

Mr. and Mrs. S. N. Whittlesey were given a fifty mile auto ride Sunday by their son and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. O. A. Jasperson of Port Edwards.

J. W. Fitch was a recent Grand Rapids and Nekoosa visitor.

THE WEARY WAY.

Daily Becoming Less Wearisome to Many in Grand Rapids.

With a back that aches all day, with rest disturbed at night, with many a weary, wayward borders, Dean's Kidney Pills drive weariness away.

Are endorsed by Grand Rapids citizens.

J. E. Farley, 908 Baker St., Grand Rapids, Wis., says: "I can confidently say that I have had no trouble from my kidneys since taking Dean's Kidney Pills. I suffered severely from a lame back and sharp pains across my loins. I could hardly stoop or bend and the trouble was so severe at night that I could get but little rest. My kidneys were disordered, the secretions became highly colored and contained a sediment. Dean's Kidney Pills were finally brought to my attention and I procured a box. Through their use my kidneys became normal and I felt better in every way. I know Dean's Kidney Pills are a reliable remedy for kidney trouble and therefore am glad to give them my endorsement."

Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, New York, sole agents for the United States.

Remember the name—Dean's—and take no other.

ARMENIA.

(Too Late for Last Week.)
V. Lind is recovering from his recent illness.

Peter Freebeck purchased a horse from Ed. Lawson of Spring Creek Wednesday.

Miss Ida Nelson and Mike Gonzowski both of Nekoosa were united in the holy bonds of wedlock Tuesday the 23rd of March at the Catholic parsonage by Rev. Forrest. Miss Nelson was a former resident of Armenia while the groom was from Friendship. Miss Verona Gonzowski, sister of the groom, acted as bridesmaid while George Goodman of this town acted as best man. The young couple have the congratulations and good wishes of the community.

V. Lind and family visited at the Garstine home Sunday.

Quite a few neighbors attended the funeral of Jacob Nordby Sr. last week.

Miss Editha Slinning was a Nekoosa shopper Saturday.

The dance held at the Ed. Goodness home Monday of last week was not very well attended but a good time was reported.

Frank Saech and Peter Engwall of Nekoosa attended the dance here last Monday.

Mrs. Gertrude Rodighier of Chicago is visiting at the Ed. Goodness home at present.

Horace Myrold returned home from Milwaukee Saturday where he has been visiting for some time.

Mr. and Mrs. Dwin Robinson are rejoicing over the arrival of a twelve pound baby boy at their home March 31st.

Mr. and Mrs. Morgan Morris and children arrived here Monday morning from Glendale, Mont., to visit with relatives for an indefinite time.

Miss Lena Milbrath visited over Sunday with Vesper friends.

We are all glad to learn that Mrs. Clifton Bluet, who has been at St. Clifton's hospital at Marshfield for the past four weeks, is getting along nicely and we hope she will be able to be among us again soon.

Miss Myrold drove to Nekoosa on Saturday.

Misses Nellie and Editha Slinning and Mr. Adolph Leberg were visitors at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Lee Nelson Sunday.

The Winters and Lubbert carpenters are putting on the finishing touches on Fay Wells' new house.

Farmers are busy here putting in their spring crops.

Rasmus Myrold drove to Nekoosa on Saturday.

Mrs. J. Engwall and Mrs. Wm. Spice were Nekoosa shoppers Saturday.

Joe Duncan and son were in Grand Rapids Saturday on business.

Mrs. Wm. Kuter Sr., has been on the sick list for the past three weeks.

Misses Lila Ratelle and Myrtle Thornton were out riding Sunday afternoon and spent the evening at the roller rink at Rudolph.

Frank Ratelle and daughter Lila were in Grand Rapids last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Joe Grandshaw have moved in with Paul Fountain for a time. Joseph says he will take it easy this summer.

J. E. Duncan has sided over his house which adds much to its appearance.

Jos. Sharkey will raise his new barn in the near future.

Mrs. Nettie Denniston was on the sick list last week.

Elck Korrel has a very sick cow.

J. E. Duncan is attending the cow.

W. E. Warren was in Grand Rapids Wednesday on business.

Anton Schiltner is working for Joe Andrew this summer.

Herman Hill raised his barn last Thursday.

Miss Angel was busy cleaning up the school yard Friday and planting trees.

Will Jackson and Joe Andrew put up blackboards in the schoolhouse Monday night.

Anton Schiltner visited with his parents Sunday.

MILD LIQUID CURES ECZEMA.

Skin Sufferers! Drop Greasy Salves and Nasty Medicines.

—That mild, soothing liquid, D. D. Prescription, stops the awful itch with the first drops. A prescription of acknowledged value.

Get a bottle of 25c. It will take the itch right away and you will sleep soundly.

We assure you personally of the merits of this remedy; for we know, J. E. Daly.

PITTSVILLE,

(From the Record.)

Miss L. E. Stearns, of the Wisconsin State Library Commission, was in the city Friday of last week in the interests of the J. D. Witter Free Traveling Library which circulates throughout Wood county. She informs the Record that Pittsville is one of the lucky communities slated for one of the new libraries to be distributed by the Witter estate and that the library headquarters has been changed from the Hogen drug store to the Salter store.

During a friendly wrestling bout last night while everybody was celebrating the election returns Hans Lunde

LOCAL ITEMS.

--Remnants in wall paper at Daly's. Mrs. Rosanna Stainbrook visited with relatives in Plainfield the past week. Chas. Daly and Bat O'Day spent Sunday in Merrill visiting with friends. J. P. Horton spent Saturday in Chicago where he attended a Miller convention. Men's sporting goods at Muir's. Frank Weinbauer has gone to Plainfield where he will have charge of a large farm this summer.

Conductor T. G. Smith of the St. Paul road, has been quite sick with appendicitis during the past week.

J. J. Varney, proprietor of the Mansion Home at Marshfield, was a business visitor in the city on Friday.

Henry Halmor returned last week from Oshkosh where he has been employed the past several months having brick.

Mrs. C. E. Sherwood of Needabah spent Friday and Saturday in this city the guest of Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Merrill.

George Welton, one of the leading real estate dealers at Marshfield, transacted business in the city on Friday.

Mr. and Mrs. Ted Johnson departed on Monday for a week's visit with relatives in South Bend, Ind., and Chicago.

Henry Timm and Ed Warner returned on Friday morning from Tomah, where they had been on business for several days.

Henry Timm, who has been employed by the Soo Railroad at Montello for several years, has been transferred to Bemidji.

John Luggar of St. Paul was in the city several days the past week engaging a number of men to work in their plant at North St. Paul.

Arthur Lau raised a large new barn in the town of Sigel on Thursday for Herman Hill. The building is 36x68 with a half basement.

--All sizes in sportswear.

the song fitting kind. The Muir Shoe Co.

Mrs. Catherine Kiley left last week for the town of Grand Rapids where she will spend a couple of weeks visiting at the home of Nicholas Young.

Albert Witte purchased the Roland Baldwin home on Fourth Ave. N., last week. Mr. Baldwin expects to build himself another home on the east side at once.

Henry Karnitz left on Friday night for Great Falls, Montana, where he expects to spend part of the summer. He was accompanied by his friend, Axel Jensen of Winona.

The people at Neosho want to get the Grand Rapids band to go there one a week and give them a band concert. It is not known at the present time whether arrangements will be made or not.

Theo. Wilhern of the town of Seneca brought in a fine three year old steer on Friday which he sold to Link & Wolfe. The critter dressed 735 pounds, and Mr. Wilhern received \$66.22 for the same.

Louis Lyonnais expects to leave about the 20th of this month for Green Bay where he will be joined by his son-in-law, Mel Thompson, and together they will proceed to Montana to spend a month visiting several of the mining districts.

The Wood County Telephone Company has had a crew of men at work during the past week removing the poles along the river bank on the west side, and when this work is completed it will add another mile to the beauty of things in that neighborhood.

At the last meeting of the west side fire company Walter Dickson tendered his resignation as chief of that organization, owing to the fact that he has moved out of the city. Charles Dixie, who is assistant chief, has been acting as chief, and will continue to do so until a new chief is elected.

Your tongue is coated.
Your breath is foul.

Headaches come and go.
These symptoms show that your stomach is the trouble. To relieve the case is the first thing, and Chapman's Stomach and Liver Tablets will do that. Easy to take and most effective. Sold by all dealers.

Peter Hwawas a business visitor in Stevens Point on Friday.

Miss Myrtle Atle of Camp Douglas arrived in the city the past week for a visit with her sister, Mrs. Joe Tracy.

Mrs. Jos. Rick, and sister, Miss Matilda Klevene, are spending the week in Milwaukie visiting with the city the past week.

Don't be fooled, H. W. Barker's Cough Remedy made at Sparta cures.

Mr. and Mrs. Dell White of Stevens Point spent the fore part of the week in this city and Neosho, where they were visiting friends and relatives of Mrs. White.

Dr. Geo. McIntyre of Kenosha spent Monday in the city on business. Dr. McIntyre located in Kenosha after leaving here several months ago and is enjoying a lucrative business in his new location.

M. A. Bogeger will move his novelty store into one of the new store buildings located on Vine street and it has intention to close the place for a month while getting located in his new place.

Andy Knutson, who is employed at Gladon as sealer for the E. Mar-Kimmon Mig. Co., was in the city on Monday on his way north, having been over to his home at Dexterville to spend Sunday with his family.

Evan Roberts, who recently purchased the Frank Newland home on the west side, traded his place the past week with Carl Neetzed for the Ignatz Quasigroch farm on the Sigel road. Mr. Roberts expects to take possession of the place next week.

Wm. H. Dietz of Milwaukee, a special agent of the census bureau, arrived in the city on Monday and has been securing statistics from the manufacturers in town. Mr. Dietz will cover the counties of Wood and Portage and when that is completed expects to be assigned to other territory.

W. S. Powell of Bayfield, ex-register of deeds, was in the city several days last week, having come to move some household goods that he had stored here. Mr. Powell is developing a farm near Bayfield, and reports that it is going nicely up there this spring, and that the prospects are good for a successful summer.

Some of the residents of Birn are considering the proposition of having the place up river incorporated into a village. It is in the only settlement of any size in the town of Grand Rapids and as the matter now stands they have no more to say about the way they are governed than they would if scattered over the whole town.

--Have you looked over your fishing outfit? Trout season opens Friday so get busy. Do your boats leak? We have a full assortment of the best sporting boats. Better get our prices before buying elsewhere. The Muir Shoe Co.

Two hands tried to hold up the Pioneer Limited train on the St. Paul road between New Lisbon and Camp Douglas. One of the would-be robbers pointed a revolver at the conductor, and the latter grabbed the gun with one hand and snatched the handle with the other and so jumped from the train, quickly followed by his partner. It is thought that the two bandits were amateurs at the business.

Judge Webb has appointed H. S. Handbright, receiver for the Marshfield Bedding company, and authorized him to continue temporarily the operation of the plant for the benefit of the creditors. The Marshfield Times says the bedding factory is one of the strong industries of the town from the earner's standpoint, employing between thirty and fifty people ten hours per day, and it is hoped that a re-organization may be effected, when the present difficulties have been adjusted.

Wall paper, kalsomines, in fact everything for spring house cleaning at Daly's.

Watch for the Comet.

The Red Dragon of the sky. Watch the children for spring coughs and colds. Careful mothers keep Foley's Herbs and Tar in the house. It is the best and safest prevention and cure for cough where the need is urgent and immediate relief a vital necessity. Contains no opiates or harmful drugs. Refuse substitutes. Johnson & Hill Co. and J. E. Daly.

Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Karnitz of Almond spent Sunday with relatives in the city.

Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Hamon of Wausau were Sunday visitors at the Chas. Kellogg home.

Mrs. Wm. Palm of Merrill has been visiting with relatives and friends in the city the past week.

Mrs. Mike Milner spent Sunday in Rothschild visiting with her husband who is employed there.

Chas. Ecklund has been confined to his home the past two weeks with a severe attack of the grippe.

John Jungo of Manning, Iowa, is in the city for a week's visit with his uncle, County Treasurer Wm. Peters.

Frank Schiltz of Milwaukee spent Sunday visiting at the home of his brother, Anton Schiltz, in the town of Seneca.

Bert Nason has the brick work on his new shop well under way. The work is being done by Henry Halmor and Emil Clausen.

Mrs. Edgar Kelllogg of Biron has been spending the past week in this city a guest at the home of Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Kelllogg.

George Liverman of Needabah was in the city on Sunday to visit his sister, Mrs. Chas. Fox of Randolph, who is a patient at the Riverview hospital.

Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Fritz arrived home last week from Leonard, N. D., where they have been spending the winter with their daughter, Mrs. D. Helmich.

We see by an item going the rounds of the press that it is the intention to teach Latin with the use of lantern slides. Now if some wise school teacher would devise a method of teaching arithmetic and geography with the use of roller skates it might be possible for the youngsters to learn something without straining their mortal apparatus as much as heretofore.

The postoffice department has decreed that all rural route boxes and the posts that support them shall be painted white. This will not only protect the boxes and posts from the elements, but it will give them a uniform appearance, so that people with aesthetic taste will not have their finer sensitivities shocked when driving thru the country communing with nature by running across mail boxes that have been painted in incongruous shades.

Prompt relief in all cases of throat and lung trouble if you use Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. Pleasant to take, soothing and healing in effect.

Those who attended the musical play entitled Sylvia at the school house on Friday evening reported it to be very good. Even the smallest ones did their singing in manner that reflected great credit on their promptness and the production was greatly enjoyed by all who attended. There was a good audience and besides the singing there was music by the high school orchestra.

If your husband comes home rather late nowadays, do not chide him, for it is entirely probable that he has become interested in astronomy and is staying up late in the hope of being able to see the comet. Comets are rare birds and if he misses seeing this one it may be possible that he may never see another, as this particular one only happens around this way once in seventy years, or thereabouts.

Words of Truth.

We the undersigned denigrists of the Upper Peninsula of Michigan unite to say that Warner's White Willow Bark Syrup has no superior as a throat and lung remedy. It has given entire satisfaction in this part of the country and is one of our very best sellers.

Stafford Drug Co., Marquette, Mich.

H. J. Atkinson, Harbor Springs, Mich.

Kirkwood & Donohue, Neosho, Mich.

J. M. Perkins & Co., Neosho, Mich.

H. M. Powers, Ontonagon, Mich.

J. C. Vivian, Leland and Calumet, Mich.

F. D. Tillson, Ishpeming, Mich.

A. J. Scott, Hancock, Mich.

Conway & Hall, Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.

F. L. Steinb.

PUBLIC STENOGRAPHER

OSCAR LIND

Room 14, Wood County National Bank Building, Grand Rapids, Wis.

Phone 374.

Reason 3 Number 3

why every person should have a bank account.

Credit—A wise man has said if you haven't any credit you might as well be dead.

No one thing will help your credit more than the judicious use of a check book.

It shows you how to take care of your affairs in a business like way.

Drop in and talk with us about it.

First National Bank

Grand Rapids, Wisconsin

Reason No. 1. Safety.

Reason No. 2. Convenience.

Reason No. 3. Helps Credit.

Reason No. 4. See next week's ad.

For circulation at the Public Library Thursday afternoon.

Cady, Jay—Moving of the Waters.

Edgren, Hjalmar—French and English Dictionaries.

Foster, R. F.—Cob No. 44.

Fugel, Felix—Universal English and German Dictionary.

Freeman, M. E.—Winning Lady.

Fuller, E. G.—Up to date Sandwich Book.

Goodwin, Wilder—The Upgrade.

Irving, Washington—Life of Columbus.

Irving, Washington—Oratory

Papers.

Jaurier, T. A.—Legends of the City of Mexico.

Josephus, Flavius—History of the Jews.

Kelley, Mrs. F. F.—Rhodes of the Underground.

Martin, H. R.—Crossways.

Mason—Orchestral Instruments and What They Do.

Matthews, J. B.—American of the Future.

Nicholson, Meredith—Lords of High Deception.

Parry, O. H. H.—John Sebastian Bach.

Particule, Anthony—Passers By.

Petrarcha, V. J.—Tag or the Chien Boule Dog.

Pemberton, J. P.—The Piper.

Philipe, W. L.—Essays on Modern Novelties.

Riley, J. W.—Greenfields and Running Brooks.

Riley, J. W.—Love Lyrics.

Riley, J. W.—Neighboring Poems.

Riley, J. W.—Rhymes of Childhood.

Riley, J. W.—Sketches in Prose.

Riley, J. W.—Songs in Summer.

Rimbaud, M. R.—When a Man Marries.

Ross, G. A.—Wood Turning.

Singmaster, Elsie—When Sarah Saved the Day.

Thompson, A. W.—American Party.

Withamson, C. N.—Lord Loveland Discovers America.

Yeats, W. B.—Poems and Plays Reprinted, Duplicates and Childrens' Blackmore—Lorna Doone.

Longfellow—Compl. Poems.

Lowell—Compl. Poems.

Whittier—Compl. Poems.

Richards, L. E.—Five Minutes Stories.

Richards, L. E.—Golden Windows.

Lindsey, M.—Mother Stories.

Tomlinson—Tocumwal's Young Braves.

Tomlinson—Ward Hill, Teacher.

New Books.

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Fuller, E. G.—Up to date Sandwich Book.

Goodwin, Wilder—The Upgrade.

LOCAL ITEMS.

—Romantics in wall paper at Daly's.

Mrs. Rosanna Stalbrook visited with relatives in Plainfield the past week.

Clas. Daly and Bat O'Day spent Sunday in Merrill visiting with friends.

J. P. Horton spent Saturday in Chicago where he attended a Miller convention.

Men's sporting boots at Muir's.

Frank Weinhauer has gone to Plainfield where he will have charge of a large farm this summer.

Conductor T. G. Smith of the St. Paul road, has been quite sick with appendicitis during the past week.

J. J. Varney, proprietor of the Mansion House at Marshfield, was a business visitor in the city on Friday.

Henry Thaler returned last week from Oshkosh where he has been employed the past several months laying brick.

Mrs. C. E. Sherwood of Neenah spent Friday and Saturday in this city the guest of Dr. and Mrs. W. G. Merrill.

George Welton, one of the leading real estate dealers at Marshfield, transacted business in the city on Friday.

Mr. and Mrs. Ted Johnson departed on Monday for a weeks visit with relatives in South Bend, Ind., and Chicago.

Henry Timm and Ed Warner returned on Friday morning from Tomah, where they had been on business for several days.

Henry Timm, who has been employed by the Soo Railroad at Montello for several years, has been transferred to Redoubt.

John Lugger of St. Paul was in the city several days the past week engaging a number of men to work in their plant at North St. Paul.

Arthur Dietz raised a large new barn in the town of Sigel on Thursday for Herman Hill. The building is 36x68 with a half basement.

—All sizes in sportin' boots. The snug fitting kind. The Muir Shoe Co.

Mrs. Catherine Killey left last week for the town of Grand Rapids where she will spend a couple of weeks visiting at the home of Nicholas Young.

Albert Witte purchased the Roland Baldwin home on Fourth Ave. N. last week. Mr. Baldwin expects to build himself another home on the east side at once.

Henry Karaita left on Friday night for Great Falls, Montana, where he expects to spend part of the summer. He was accompanied by his friend, Alex Journeau of Winona.

The people at Neenah want to get the Grand Rapids band to go there once a week and give them a hand concert. It is not known at the present time whether arrangements will made or not.

Thos. Wilhorn of the town of Seneca brought in a fine three year old steer on Friday which he sold to Link & Wroth. The critter dressed 735 pounds, and Mr. Wilhorn received \$63.22 for the same.

Louis Lyonsius expects to leave about the 20th of this month for Green Bay where he will be joined by his son-in-law, Mol Thompson, and together they will proceed to Montana to spend a month visiting several of the mining districts.

The Wood County Telephone Company has had a crew of men at work during the past week removing the poles along the river bank on the west side, and when this work is completed it will add another mile to the beauty of things in that neighborhood.

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Peter Ule was a business visitor in Stevens Point on Friday.

Miss Myrtle Alder of Camp Douglas arrived in the city the past week for a visit with her sister, Mrs. Joe Tracey.

Mrs. Jos. Rick and sister, Miss Matilda Klemens, are spending the week in Milwaukee visiting with relatives.

—Don't be fooled, H. W. Barker'sough Remedy made at Sparta cures. Johnson & Hill Co.

Mr. and Mrs. Dell White of Stevens Point spent the fore part of the week in this city and Neenah, where they were visiting friends and relatives of Mrs. White.

Dr. Geo. McIntyre of Kenosha spent Monday in the city on business. Dr. McIntyre located in Kenosha after leaving here several months ago and is enjoying a lucrative business in his new location.

M. A. Bogger will move his novelty store into one of the new store buildings located on Vine street and it is his intention to close the place for a month while getting located in his new place.

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Evan Roberts, who recently purchased the Frank Newman house on the west side, traded his place the past week with Carl Neetzel for the Ignatz Quasigroch farm on the Sigel road. Mr. Roberts expects to take possession of the place next week.

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W. S. Powell of Bayfield, ex-registrar of deeds, was in the city several days last week, having come to move some household goods that had stored here. Mr. Powell is developing a fruit farm near Bayfield, and reports that it is coming nicely up there this spring, and that the prospects are good for a successful summer.

Some of the residents of Biron are considering the proposition of having the place up river incorporated into a village. This is the only settlement of any size in the town of Grand Rapids and as the matter now stands, they have no more to say about the way they are governed than they would if scattered over the whole town.

—Have you looked over your fishing outfit? Trout season opens Friday so get busy. Do your boots leak? We have a full assortment of the best sporting boots. Better get our prices before buying elsewhere. The Muir Shoe Co.

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If your husband comes home rather nowadays, do not chide him, for it is entirely probable that he has become interested in astronomy and staying up late in the hope of being able to see the comet. Comets are rare birds and if he misses seeing this one it may be possible that he may never see another, as this particular one only happens around this way once in seventy years, or thereabouts.

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PUBLIC STENOGRAPHER

Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Karnitz of Almond spent Sunday with relatives in the city.

Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Hannon of Waupaca were Sunday visitors at the Chas. Ecklund home.

Mrs. Wm. Palm of Merrill has been visiting with relatives and friends in the city the past week.

Mrs. Mike Milner spent Sunday in Rothschild visiting with her husband who is employed there.

Chas. Ecklund has been confined to his home the past two weeks with a severe attack of the grippe.

John Jauge of Manning, Iowa, is in the city for a weeks visit with his uncle, County Treasurer Wm. Peters.

Frank Schilter of Milwaukee spent Sunday visiting at the home of his brother, Anton Schilter, in the town of Seneca.

Bert Nason has the brick work on his new shop well under way. The work is being done by Henry Habner and Emil Clausen.

Mr. Edgar Kellogg of Biron has been spending the past week in this city a guest at the home of Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Kellogg.

George Liverash of Neenah was in the city on Sunday to visit his sister, Mrs. Chas. Fox of Rudolph, who is a patient at the Riverview hospital.

Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Fritz arrived home last week from Leonard, N. D., where they have been spending the winter with their daughter, Mrs. D. C. Helmich.

We see by an item going the rounds of the press that it is the intention to teach Latin with the use of lantern slides. Now if some wise school teacher would devise a method of teaching arithmetic and geography with the use of roller skates it might be possible for the youngsters to learn something without straining their mental apparatus as much as heretofore.

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Prompt relief in all cases of throat and lung trouble if you use Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. Pleasant to take, soothing and healing in effect. Sold by all drapers.

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Words of Truth.

We the undersigned druggists of the Upper Peninsula of Michigan unite in saying that Warmer's White Wine of Tea Syrup has no superior as a throat and lung remedy. It has given entire satisfaction in this part of the country and is one of our very best sellers:

Stxford Drug Co., Marquette, Mich.

H. J. Atkinson, Harbor Springs, Mich.

Kirkwood & Donohue, Neegaunce, Mich.

J. M. Perkins & Co., Neegaunce, Mich.

H. M. Powers, Ontonagon, Mich.

J. C. Vivian, Laurium and Calumet, Mich.

F. P. Wilson, Ishpeming, Mich.

A. J. Scott, Hancock, Mich.

Conway & Hall, Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.

F. L. Steib.

GOOD HEALTH

Is reflected in person who couple a careful, wholesome diet with the moderate use of an invigorating, healthful food beverage like

GRAND RAPIDS BEER

The ruddy good nature manifest in those who indulge in an occasional good glass of beer, like **Grand Rapids Beer**, is proverbial.

They are good natured because they have gained strength, health and vigor from its use.

In striking contrast are the pessimistic coffee or tea drinkers and the optimistic beer drinker.

Try our beer. It is the acne of healthful liquid refreshments.

Grand Rapids Brewing Co.

A Home Industry

Phone 177

Sample Line of High Class Umbrellas & Parasols

To the Memory of Joseph Landry

Hall of Wood Camp 1888 M. W. A.

Grand Rapids, Wis., April 2nd, 1910.

Whereas the Father, in His Divine Wisdom, has removed from among us by death, our esteemed neighbor Joseph H. Landry,

And whereas, we, as Modern Woodmen of America, feel deeply our loss in his departure,

Therefore be it resolved that we, as a loyal camp of the Modern Woodmen of America, extend to our neighbors bereaved wife and family, our profound sympathy in this, their time of sorrow;

And be it further resolved that, as a mark of the love, esteem and good fellowship in which we held our neighbor Landry, our charter be draped in mourning for a period of thirty days, and a copy of these resolutions be given the bereaved family and a copy be printed in the city papers.

Signed:—

A. D. Hill

J. R. Ragan

O. E. Michelson

Committee.

ADVERTISED LETTERS.

Ladies, Byrnes, Miss Martha E.

2 cards; Peck, Mrs. Helen, card;

Rever, Miss Heloise; Saie, Mrs.

Anna.

Gentlemen, Bailey, E. S.; Blake,

John; Blodorn, John; card; Canan,

Wm. P. foreign; Conner & Frank, 2

cards; Dallman, Chas., card; Dietrich

and Muelling, card; Dunning, Mr.

and Mrs. Hugh B.; Empilien, C.

card; Gill, H. E.; Gross, E.

Jr., card; King, Geo.; Kujawski, D.

McMahon, R. W., card; Tague, J.

Jr., card; Tannenwitz, Edward, card;

Wimberly, Ed.; Zimmerman, John, card.

Foley's Kidney Remedy will cure

any case of kidney and bladder trouble

not beyond the reach of medicine. No

medicine can do more. Johnson &

Hill Co. and J. E. Daly.

Reason Number 3

why every person should have a bank account.

Credit—A wise man has said if you haven't any credit you might as well be dead.

No one thing will help your credit more than the judicious use of a check book.

It shows you how to take care of your affairs in a business like way.

Drop in and talk with us about it.

First National Bank

Grand Rapids, Wisconsin

Reason No. 1. Safety.

Reason No. 2. Convenience.

Reason No. 3. Helps Credit.

Reason No. 4. See next week's ad.

New Books.

For circulation at the Public

Grand Rapids Tribune

BY DRUMB & SUTOR.

GRAND RAPIDS, WISCONSIN.

PROPHETS WITHOUT HONOR.

In this age of skepticism, when natives of the state of Missouri seem to be surprisingly numerous and the principle of "seeing is believing" has been carried to extremes, the professional prophets who base almanacs of prophecies have enjoyed a peculiar immunity. Every year the credulous and superstitious hasten to buy their publications and to marvel at the wide range of predictions which they comprise. While the circulation of these almanacs is more extensive in Great Britain than in this country, it is not gratifying to our national pride to learn that 100,000 copies are prepared annually for American consumption. But even at this late day some of the dupes are "getting wise" and beginning to check up the prophets, comparing promise with performance, says Pittsburgh Gazette Times. Zadie, Old Moore and other of the propagandists who make their headquarters in London have been subject to this process, and the result should not be without its effect on the circulation of their next year's almanacs. The only time the professional prophets made a hit is after the event. The number of inspired persons who predicted the San Francisco earthquake beyond computation, but one and all neglected to warn the threatened city until it was too late. If people are going to be so mean as to check up old predictions and see whether they came to pass, it won't be long until the prophet is with out honor not only in his own country, but everywhere else.

The perf which attends travel through some of the Alpine passes is indicated by a tragedy which involved the death of six men who were on their way to Italy from Switzerland. They were smugglers, and their course lay through the Fierza Pass. One of the party gave a shout of farewell to those whom he had left, and this brought down a vast body of snow piled above. The six men were buried by the avalanche, forming a mass 65 feet deep, and there is no hope of recovering the remains until the snow melts in the spring. The poet knew the possibilities when he uttered the warning " Beware the awful avalanche." A snowball that can be dislodged by a button will be a terror to avoid if possible.

The weight in pounds of a gnat is .0000006. Its wing area in square feet is .0003, which gives the monster .0294 pounds to the square foot. The scientist who has enlightened the walling world with this interesting fact does not state the creature's "pounds per horse power." Next time you get one in the eye you may figure it for yourself. It would be interesting to have scientific data as to the mosquito's suction pump; and we think it is generally known that by far the most powerful and terrible of all the wild beasts of the field, in proportion to its size, is the scaly flea.

16 NEW GRAFT INDICTMENTS

Grand Jury at Pittsburgh Returns Bills Against Councilmen—Head of Health Board Caught.

Pittsburgh, Pa.—The grand jury which has been investigating the comical graft cases threw another broadside into the ranks of the "system" Wednesday by handing down 16 more indictments against councilmen who are alleged to have sold their votes for money. Five of those indicted are members of the present city council.

The sensation of this lot of indictments, however, was the introduction of the name of Dr. E. R. Walters, now head of the department of health and charities and leading man in the cabinet of Mayor Magee. The grand jury, in indicting Walters, insists it has proof that while he was president of Pittsburgh council, he solicited and accepted a bribe of \$1,000 for his vote in councils.

Sixteen members of the office force of the Farmers' Deposit National bank appeared before the jury, under the escort of detectives, and were put through a warm session of quizzing before they were dismissed.

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Grand Rapids Tribune

BY DRUMB & SUTOR.

GRAND RAPIDS, WISCONSIN.

PROPHETS WITHOUT HONOR.

In this age of skepticism, when natively of the state of Missouri seem to be surprisingly numerous and the principle of "seeing is believing" has been enacted to extremes, the professional prophets who issue almanacs of prognostication have enjoyed a peculiar immunity. Every year the credulous and superstitious hasten to buy their publications and to marvel at the wide range of predictions which they comprise. While the circulation of these almanacs is more extensive in Great Britain than in this country, it is not gratifying to our national pride to learn that 100,000 copies are prepared annually for American consumption. But even at this late day some of the dopes are "getting wise" and beginning to check up the prophets, comparing promises with performance, says Pittsburgh Gazette-Times. Zadell, Old Moore and other of the propagandists who make their headquarters in London have been subject to this process, and the result should not be without its effect on the circulation of their next year's almanacs. The only time the professional prophets made a hit in after the event. The number of inspired persons who predicted the San Francisco earthquake is beyond computation, but one and all neglected to warn the threatened city until it was too late. If people are going to be so mean as to check up old predictions and see whether they came to pass, it won't be long until the prophet in out horner not only is in his own country, but everywhere else.

The peril which attends travel through some of the Alpine passes is indicated by a tragedy which involved the death of six men who were on their way to Italy from Switzerland. They were smugglers, and their course lay through the Furka Pass. One of the party gave a shout of farewell to those whom he had left, and this brought down a vast body of snow piled above. The six men were buried by the avalanche, forming a mass 65 feet deep, and there is no hope of recovering the remains until the snow melts in the spring. The poet knew the possibilities when he uttered the warning " Beware the awful avalanche." A knowledge that can be dispelled by a human voice is a terror to avoid if possible.

The weight in pounds of a gnat is .000006. Its wing area in square feet is .0002, which gives the monster .0024 pounds to the square foot. The scientist who has enlightened the waiting world with this interesting fact does not state the creature's "pounds per horse power." Next time you get one in the eye you may figure it for yourself. It would be interesting to have scientific data as to the mosquito's suction pump; and we think it is generally known that by far the most powerful and terrible of all the wild beasts of the field, in proportion to its size, is the saltatory flea.

The British lords will have to come down from their high perch, the New York policemen have been forbidden to club citizens at pleasure, and now a junior in that same city has been sent to prison for playfully tapping an inquisitive tenant on the head with a monkey-wrench. It begins to look as though an air of freedom for the down-trodden and oppressed actually were beginning.

A chauffeur in New York who killed a child by his speeding automobile and then raced from the spot is to be tried for murder in the first degree. The endangering of life by the speed man is so deliberately taken a risk that the law under which murder in such cases is charged seems eminently just. There has been far too much leniency with this species of public danger.

Wisconsin has a university professor and a medical scientist who is not afraid to champion the claims of human nature and heart. Interests against abstract science. He said recently in a lecture that "Kissing is risky, but it's a poor sort of fellow who won't take chances at it."

A New York man 85 years of age has refused to enter a home for old people because his mother-in-law, aged 115, is an inmate of the institution. We declare without fear of successful contradiction that this is carrying prejudice against the mother-in-law too far.

A rich man in Boston was arrested for slapping a young girl in the face. The intellectual center of the nation needs some mixture of chivalry with its culture.

The Washington florist who claims he can grow black roses should help the widows materially in throwing away such decorations as ordinary weeds.

No matter how Roosevelt went out, he is coming back like a whole circus.

Owing to the "high price," they are making shop suey now without meat. No doubt as soon as you can ascertain what other ingredients are in it they also will be checked off.

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SEE ROOSEVELTS OFF

SAYS MEAT WILL GO HIGHER

COUNSEL OF CATTLE MEN SO INFORMS SENATE COMMITTEE.

Declares Decreasing Production and Increasing Population Are Cause for High Prices.

Washington.—"Unless some one can find a way to repeal this law of supply and demand, there is no remedy for rising prices," asserted Samuel H. Cowan of Fort Worth, Tex., counsel for the Cattle Raisers' association of Texas, before the senate food investigating committee. "The people of the United States need never expect cheap meat again."

Mr. Cowan told the committee that it would be necessary for cattle raisers to maintain as high or even higher prices to keep pace with the increased cost of grazing land and feed.

Like other witnesses before the committee, Mr. Cowan said the present price of beef was caused by the decreasing production and the increasing population. He said cities were turning young men away from farms to such an extent that it was almost impossible to get sufficient help to make the production keep pace with the demand. The only way to attract men to the country, he said, was to increase the incentive by giving them high wages, which, with the advanced price of land and feed, made it necessary for stockraisers to receive more for their cattle.

"Yes," said Col. Roosevelt, "that's just what would happen again if you had self-reliance in Egypt."

The colonel's departure from Egypt was like his arrival. He goes out absolutely the one dominating feature, the greatest personality of Egypt today.

He was given a rousing send-off when he bade farewell to Cairo and the government officials breathed a deep sigh of relief at his departing.

Although Nationalists of all shades of radicalism have been aroused by Mr. Roosevelt's censure, and many meetings have been called to protest against his strictures and the attitude of the British, the departure of the Roosevelt party was marked only by pleasant features.

The Nationalist press continue its denunciation of Mr. Roosevelt, expressing astonishment that the former chief executive of a republic should ally himself with a monarchial and imperialistic government.

Cairo, Egypt.—Two thousand ultra-nationalists took possession of the thoroughfare overlooked by the windows of the Roosevelt apartment in Shepheard's hotel Tuesday and for half an hour denouncing cries, uttered with fanatical intensity filled the air. This was in resentment of Col. Roosevelt's self-introduction into Egyptian affairs and was expressed by a mob scene in the principal street of Cairo.

"Down with liars!" shouted the mob. "Long live liberty! Long live Egypt! We demand a constitution! Long live independence!"

The mob finally marched down the street, wheeled and returned to repeat the demonstration, with its ranks augmented by Cairo magnates, then departed to disperse.

Col. Roosevelt was visibly agitated when he returned to his apartment and learned of the significant demonstration.

16 NEW GRAFT INDICTMENTS

Grand Jury at Pittsburg Returns Bills Against Councilmen—Head of Health Board Caught.

Pittsburg, Pa.—The grand jury which has been investigating the counterman graft cases threw another broadside into the ranks of the "system" Wednesday by handing down 16 more indictments against councilmen who are alleged to have sold their votes for money. Five of those indicted are members of the present city councils.

The sensation of this lot of indictments, however, was the introduction of the name of Dr. E. R. Walters, head of the department of health and charities and leading man in the cabinet of Mayor Magee. The grand jury, in indicting Walters, insists it has proof that while he was president of Pittsburg councils, he solicited and accepted a bribe of \$1,000 for his vote in councils.

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CAIRO AND ALEXANDRIA CROWDS GIVE COLONEL A HEARTY FAREWELL.

FAMILY SAILS FOR NAPLES

Missionaries Thank American for Courtesies and Condemnation of Nationalists—Departure Like Arrival Marked by Pleasant Features.

Alexandria, Egypt.—Accompanied by Mrs. Roosevelt, Miss Ethel and Kenneth, Col. Theodore Roosevelt bade farewell to Africa and sailed on the steamer Prinz Heinrich Wednesday for Naples.

They were given a hearty welcome and farewell, but had little time to spare while here.

Mr. Roosevelt received here a note of thanks from American missionaries in appreciation of his courtesy to them and his condemnation of the Nationalists in his Cairo address.

Huge crowds awaited the Roosevelt's train and followed the party along the quays to the Prinz Heinrich which was gay with flags, the Stars and Stripes predominating.

At Tauch the colonel was re-united that in 1882 the Moslems pulled Christians from trains and massacred them.

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MISSING GIRL IS MURDERED

Charred Body of Ruth Wheeler Found in Sack on Fire Escape—Woman Arrested.

New York.—One of the most atrocious murders in this city, apparently the work of a fiend with a homicidal mania and rivaling in gruesomeness the crimes of "Jack the Ripper," was brought to light when the charred body of Ruth Wheeler, 17 years old, a pretty stenographer who had been missing from the home of her widowed mother was found in a bag at 224 East Seventy-fifth street.

This is the house in which Albert Wolter, a man now under arrest on a charge of abduction in connection with the girl's disappearance, had a room. The girl had been attacked before she was slain, and her clothes had been saturated with kerosene. The oil had been ignited with the evident intention of incinerating the body and then removing all traces of the crime, but when this failed the charred body had been doubled up and placed in a burp bag.

DOCTOR GUILTY OF ATTACK

Bitter Trial Ends in Conviction of Freeport Physician Accused by Girl.

Freeport, Ill.—After a bitterly contested trial lasting two weeks, Dr. B. A. Arnold was found guilty of an attack upon Alta Rosenblatt, a girl at the time under 16 years of age. Punishment was fixed at four years in the penitentiary.

The attack occurred a few weeks ago when the doctor had performed an operation on the girl for appendicitis.

Dr. Arnold is middle-aged, has a large practice, is wealthy, happily married, and has been active in church work and the local option movement.

Will Tie Up Two States.

Cincinnati.—While, as a result of the plan adopted by the Coal Miners' International convention, there will be no country-wide strike of the bituminous miners, President T. L. Lewis of the miners declared just before leaving this city Wednesday for Indianapolis that "Pennsylvania and Illinois will be completely tied up."

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THE CIRCULAR STAIRCASE

BY MARY ROBERTS RINEHART
ILLUSTRATIONS BY RAY WATERS
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SYNOPSIS.

Mrs. Louise, spinster and guardian of Gertrude and Halsey, established number 10, Sunnyside, was found dead. Among numerous difficulties the servants deserted. As Miss Louise looked up for the absent one, she saw him standing on the veranda. Curiosity makes disturbed her during the night. In the morning Mrs. Louise was found dead. She had been a lampoon. Gertrude and Halsey argued with Jack Bailey. The latter, Dr. Armstrong, was found shot to death in the bath. Miss Louise found Halsey revolver and pistol. The police came and Halsey disappeared. The link connection mysteriously disappeared. Detective Jameson made a search of the house and then went to Jack Bailey, with whom she talked in the library room a few moments. She then returned to the house and caused Miss Louise of holding back evidence. He implored an audience, and a boundary dispute. Gertrude was suspected. A detective found the other day a note from the man who had been captured. Halsey responded and saw he and Bailey left in response to a telegram. He gave the gun to an unscrupulous revolver, fearing to give him a loaded weapon. Halsey and Bailey met at the station. They were arrested for embezzlement. Halsey said Armstrong wrecked his own home and Armstrong was unmoved. Halsey's widow, Louise Armstrong, was found in the house. And so it went a long time after the murder. Louise was protected. Louise and Halsey had no love for each other, and that he would depend when he learned of the whole story.

CHAPTER XIV.—Continued.

Gertrude and Halsey went for a long walk that afternoon and Louise slept. Those long heavy on my hands, and I did as I had fallen into a habit of doing lately—I sat down and thought things over. One result of my meditations was that I got up suddenly and went to the telephone. I had taken the most intense dislike to this Dr. Walker, whom I had never seen, and who was being talked of in the countryside as the fiance of Louise Armstrong.

I know Sam Huston well. There had been a time, when Sam was a good deal younger than he is now, before he had married Anne Endicott, when I knew him even better. So now I felt no hesitation in calling him over the telephone. But when his office boy had given way to his confidential clerk, and that functionary had condescended to connect his employer's desk telephone, I was somewhat at a loss as to how to begin.

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"I see you haven't changed an iota in a quarter of a century, Rachel." This was intended to be another jest. "Ask ahead; everything but my domestic affairs is at your service."

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CHAPTER XV.

Liddy Gives the Alarm.

The next day, Friday, Gertrude broke the news of her stepfather's

death to Louise. She did it as gently as she could, telling her first that he was very ill, and finally that he was dead. Louise received the news in the most unexpected manner, and when Gertrude came out to tell me how she had stood it, I think she was almost shocked.

"She just lay and stared at me, Aunt Ray," she said. "Do you know, I believe she is glad, glad! And she is too honest to pretend anything else. What sort of a man was Mr. Armstrong, anyway?"

"He was really as well as a rascal, Gertrude," I said. "But I am convinced of one thing: Louise will send for Halsey now, and they will make it all up."

For Louise had steadily refused to

see Halsey all that day, and the boy was frantic.

We had a quiet hour. Halsey and I that evening, and I told him several things; about the request that we give up the lease to Sunnyside about the telegram to Louise, about the rumors of an approaching marriage between the girl and Dr. Walker, and, last of all, my own interview with her the day before.

He sat back in a big chair, with his face in the shadow, and my heart fairly ached for him. He was so big and boyish! When I had finished he drew a long breath.

"Whatever Louise does," he said, "nothing will convince me, Aunt Ray, that she doesn't care for me. And up to two months ago, when she and her mother went west, I was the happiest fellow on earth. Then something made a difference; she wrote me that her people were opposed to the marriage, that her feeling for me was what it had always been, but that something had happened which had changed her ideas as to the future. I was not to write until she wrote me, and whatever occurred, I was to think the best I could of her. It sounded like a puzzle. When I saw her yesterday, it was the same thing, only, perhaps, worse."

"Halsey," I asked, "have you any idea of the nature of the interview between Louise Armstrong and Arnold the night of the murder? Louise was protected. Louise and Halsey had no love for each other, and that he would depend when he learned of the whole story.

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I know Sam

Concerning Furniture.

Paper read by Mrs. G. J. Knudt at the Federation of Women's Clubs meeting on March 3d, at the residence of Mrs. C. A. Hatch:

"All material things have a beginning, all things pass through a history, forming meanwhile a history of their own, and by a mysterious law all things have an end. Furniture had its beginning in the youth of civilization, has passed thru a varied history while forming a many-colored history of its own, and it is still in its history formation, for its end is not yet."

In the broad sense furniture has always meant the chattel and fittings required to adapt any and all buildings for use, and the kind of objects required have varied according to change of manners and customs as well as with reference to material at the command of the workman.

Numerous materials have been employed in furniture building, from the crudest to the richest in composition and as we cannot dwell upon all, for instance—silver, gold, ivory, leather, brass, red, etc., we have confined ourselves to the home fittings in the various periods, which were constructed mainly of wood.

Theodore Roosevelt in an address to the members of the American Forest Congress said, "Wood is an indispensable part of the material structure upon which civilization rests and civilized life continually makes greater demands upon the forest." How remarkably his words were perhaps he himself was unaware for the part played by wood in the world's affairs of man has been tremendous.

It has been the material background out of which our vaunted civilization has formed portentously. As we scan the periods of history we are more than impressed with wood value when we consider the vast amount that has been consumed and that has made possible the building of nations and of lives as well.

Brief History.

Since civilization lay a now-born base in the arms of the great universe, there has even been some kind of fittings for man's needs and comfort, and crude as they may have been, they perhaps embodied principles of construction still in use, if it were possible a complete history would be here given, but suffice it to say that all nations followed up the art to some extent, and we find that each had their special and typical objects of furniture. Some of these pieces, it is said, presented rare beauty and high craftsmanship, as Longfellow tells us:

"In the elder days of art

Builders wrought with greatest care

Each minute and unseen part,

For the gods see everywhere."

The most notable style and those to which this writing is chiefly confined are as follows, namely—Elizabethan, Queen Anne, Louis XIV, Louis XV, Chippendale, Sheraton, Adam, Hepplewhite, Louis XVI, Empire, and more recently the new art style and mission.

A brief history will help to show the various styles in their period. For all practical purposes the commencement of style, as called, in furniture is that known as the Elizabethan. This was the mother of them all, and the period extended through the reigns of Henry VII, Henry VIII, Edward VI, Mary, and, finally, gracious old Queen Bess. Then came the period of the early Stuart or Jacobean, and this was at its height during the reigns of Charles I, James I and the Commonwealth and the Puritan influence entered into this style strongly.

The late Stuart or Charles type with its beautiful French influence, was the vogue in the day of Charles II and James II, and this was followed by the period wherein the Dutch influence was prominent, then William and Mary having been brought out by these rulers 1689-1702.

Our next period was a strong and notable one, and the style named after the courtly Queen Anne has stood the test of ages and the flood of years. The Queen Anne type extended through the reigns of this queen, George I and George II.

The following period is also noteworthy, and the style named after the Georgian will ever be noted for its masterly furniture building by Chippendale, Sheraton, Adam, Broc, and Hepplewhite. A Gothic element appeared here in reproduction, and especially in Chippendale's work do we find quite a pronounced Chinese effect. George III was the ruling power during this period and much of the characteristic brought forth was instigated and furthered by his suggestion and help.

The Renaissance in France as a contemporary of the Elizabethan style and having a marked effect upon the English art, is so named from the famous period in history. Great changes were wrought by its influence all over the civilized world and from 1516 when Francis I ruled through the reigns of Henry II, Francis II, Charles IV, Henry III, Henry IV and Louis XIII, so great were the effects of the rulers and the Renaissance, that four distinct and different types were developed i.e.—Francis Premier, Henry Deux, Henry Quatre and Louis Trois. Later the Louis Quatorze and Louis Quinze styles were much in vogue, being developed during the Regency and in the reign of Louis XV. As the personalities of the rulers differed, so differed the art of their day, so that in the Louis XVI reign from 1774 to 1793 the light Rococo was very popular, though a debased form compared to previous art. Also the Louis Siege and the Marie Antoinette. The Directoire period extended from 1793 to the time of Napoleon when the Empire style had sway up to 1830.

The so-called new art took the field of production up until 1898 and the years following have been called the period of reproduction. In America today the Colonial and the Mission play an important part and they reflect a search for something practical, sensible and without rich and plain. As a nation we have not developed any purely characteristic style for over the mission with its precise plain lines and ponderous effects, supposed by many to be the

outcome of the minds of American furniture builders can be directly traced to the primitive English when chairs were immovable and tables fixtures on account of their heavy legs.

Characteristics of Various Styles.

The Elizabethan period was a time of awakening in many directions and decorative work moved rapidly upward in sympathy with the other arts. The heavy Gothic designs were supplanted by more practical forms and stately solemnity was forced to yield to utility, comfort and solidity. The outlines were largely Dutch, richly ornamented by carvings, and this combination is a distinctive feature. The period was not particularly noted for grace or ease and sometimes the work produced was crude and ill-formed. At low pillars and pilasters, a strap and buckle effect, some clumsy scrolls and rosettes with masks and heads of the ancients, here and there the human figure ill-drawn, and again huge heads rising from bat vases will complete the class room. Next to the strap and buckle effect the characteristic most prominent is a spacious translation of classic shapes; for instances, Corinthian columns of singular disproportion, form the main structure of the bedsides, tables and cabinets and they rise from huge clusters of foliage, usually the acanthus. At about half their length the columns are broken by another huge spherical cluster; on this sometimes half the foliage grows upward and half downward carefully divided by a strap and buckle effect between. The Great Bed of State is a sample of this and is a caricature in size being 12 feet square. The posts are prodigious columns rising out of a vase form; it can still be seen in the British Museum.

From this time in the Elizabethan age we may trace a steady growth in the extension of art and comfort in the homes of the people. Rude farm houses were superseded by buildings of brick and stone and the furnishings moved in sympathy. At this time the ever-loved chimney corner was originated, as chimneys had come into use during this reign. Those and many other small things indicate the great movement that has started and that was to proceed unchecked until the comfortable British home should have become an accomplished fact. Thus we find ourselves having gone down the years in furniture to the day of the Queen Anne style which was produced during the last of the seventeenth and the first decade of the eighteenth century in England.

This style has an almost austere abhorrence from the exaggeration of the preceding Jacobean and signifies more than any one idea, and is due to several causes. The period is contemporaneous with that of Louis Quatorze in France but presents but few features in harmony with that of the grand monarch. A noted piece ever presenting Queen Anne suites is the closet of drawers, called "balloyer" or "high boy" with straight sides and simple perpenditual rail no decoration beyond the usual work used for handles and locks.

High backed chairs and corner cupboards are also true to this period. Turned legs and the cabriole leg are features. The foot of the leg in the club and later the ball and claw, and sometimes the legs are ornamented by carvings, but as a rule are plain. A double chair resembling a modern settee is also purely Queen Anne. It resembles two armchairs placed side by side the inner arms being removed and the legs reduced to six in number. The articles reveal in few curves, the national article being squarely square and straight. Everything stands well upon strong supports, the corners are sharp and the panels, many and small. There is a hint of the Louis Quinze in the long reedy legs that upheld some square object and a general character of the Louis Treize about the whole. It is considered by some to be a most satisfactory domestic furniture, being sufficiently beautiful. It is quaint and picturesque and has the simplicity and quietness of old work without architectural pretension.

The clock cases of this date were truly worthy of mention and we wonder whether the poet was not inspired by one of these little old fashioned time tellers when he wrote: By day its voice is low and light But in the silent dead of night Distinct as a passing footstep's fall, It echoes along the vacant hall, Along the ceiling, along the floor, And seems to say at each chamber door, Forever, never, never, forever!

Fine marquetry and exquisite carvings were employed on some clock cases, others richly plain with a beautifully grained wood effect. Then as today when we hear love's song of you, the tick of the clock seems like a part of the family circle, a human thing.

The revival of the Queen Anne style is hardly to be expected, not because that mode did not contain some imperishable phases, for as we have said in the original it is prized, and has stood the test of years, but rather because all that was best in it was taken up and absorbed by later expressions. Therefore, though our Queen Anne pieces still retain a great measure of popularity and outlasts are not wanting to sing the praises of the mode, speaking generally we may safely conclude that the work of the style is done, though in a way it will live always. This style died in giving birth to something nobler and more artistic.

The Louis XIV style is contemporaneous with our William and Mary and Queen Anne styles. It would be interesting to trace the earlier stages of French decorative art, but we cannot here. However in commencing our French styles with Louis XIV the period of the later Renaissance, we include all that is of real modern significance. By the middle of the seventeenth century the French Renaissance had separated itself from its early Italian forms and had taken distinctly lines of its own; also, comfort had become a consideration in furniture construction.

The Adams Brothers were the sons of an architect and from him they inherited their ability and genius.

This Louis Quatorze denotes a mixture of many influences, Italian,

Dutch and French and during the time of Henry IV the Louvre, for example, the brilliant, genial and initiative while James brought to the work the sturdiness, pluck-taking care and constant application which combination resulted in much artistic and beautiful furniture. Their style which has the fine quality of simple grandeur may be said to be an adaptation or development of the pure classic of Greece and Italy, modified by French ideas, such for instance, as the gilding of furniture. A striking mark was the application of composition ornament to wood-work. Postures of drapery or wreaths of flowers caught up with a ram's head or tied with a knot of ribbon are characteristic ornaments of this style. Madingay was inlaid with satin wood or painted in different colors. The Dutch parrot back chairs are found on many of the Adams pieces, also a rail effect. Some of the various ornaments used in the decorations were octagons, hexagons, ovals, rounds, husks, fans, the sphinx, Greek and Roman vases, festoons and claws and many others. The legs of chairs especially and often on other pieces also almost invariably presented vertical decoration, flying channels or carving. Modern taste does not seem to particularly seek the Adams style in fact there is a pronounced leaning in the opposite direction, cleaving to a simplicity of ornament or even a total absence of ornament quite foreign to the Adams ideas.

In Hepplewhite we find a surviving after the highest and noblest that he saw. Much of his work bears a striking resemblance to that of Sheraton and much was inspired or influenced by the Louis Leize style. A shield back in the chairs, and tapered legs are characteristic and partly inspired by the Louis Leize. In all work and beautiful panels are everywhere.

Then in the Gothic period we find that dress assumed the same long, slender, stately lines with lofty tops (in high head dress) and simple tassery of ornament.

During the middle ages when furniture was overloaded with trimmings, so were the dresses cut and slashed. In the form of lotus, flowers and leaves and made of many colors. It is easy to find a likeness between the graceful grandeur of Louis XIV furniture and the formal elegance of woman's dress; but between the furniture of Louis XV and the extravagant prettiness of the Poussin and Du Barry costumes or between the restrained forms of the Louis XIV furniture and the affected simplicity of dress under Marie Antoinette, the 18th century chairs and ottomans, the upper portion was small and narrow and had a spreading wide base. So the ladies present the narrow shouldered slim waisted bows, with the gaudy bobo skirts. This may be leaving the main trend of thought but has an interesting touch at least. A writer in a humorous strain has spoken of chairs made in a noted period probably never reproduced, which embodied in its construction the record of a vanished fashion that failed to threaten a return. This is large arm chair, the arms of which stretch helplessly forward from the back without support in front. The chair was made in order that the enormous hoop skirt of the fair occupant might not be unduly cramped. When a woman in hoops sat in an arm chair of ordinary pattern, she was apt to be the victim of an embarrassing accident, but this chair averted scandal. Once entombed in such a chair with her balloon-like garment swelling all about her the lady was safe from the too near approach of her admirers. So we see not only in one style but in all these is a personal element.

The period of Louis XV or the Louis Quinze as it is called, was notable for the two styles developed the Louis Quinze proper and the Rocco. Louis himself revelled in Rocco and this latter was a debased style of architecture in which an ovateness was a bold feature. The rules of proportion were broken were also those of design and composition. In the Louis Quinze "every line swells itself to assume fantastic curves, nothing is straight and regular, everything is twisted, contorted lines appear everywhere, gilded and glazed brass is needed at every corner, and marble slabs and Lavers panels are absolutely indispensable." We can therefore imagine that the work was expensive, it could not be cheaply done and the costliness practically prohibits the preservation of the finest features. The heads of Calliope and Apollo are used, also Capitols. It has briefly been described as the "triumph of curves."

Chippendale was one of the master workers of the Georgian period, from which our well loved Colonial has come to us. In this craftsman's work the curve was carried to its highest perfection, especially in the splats of the chairs. The lines of the Chippendale are elaborate and delicate though sometimes overwrought. The ball and claw foot with cabriole leg is one of the strong features. No inlays were employed but hand carvings on the solid wood was much used. The lines show strength, beauty and adaptability. There is a very noticeable Chinese effect in some of the articles especially hanging shelves, clock cases and writing tables, where we come upon pagoda like pinnacles and an oriental interlacing effect.

The Hepplewhite work in the buck of the chairs is in many cases truly Chinese. With very few exceptions the pieces were made of mahogany. In all Chippendale's work we recognize his power in his ability to use foreign influences in the production of the English styles. His style it is said, is not likely to decrease in popularity for a long time to come.

It is perhaps not too much to say that Sheraton has given us the most beautiful furniture of all the designers and his graceful outlines will always secure for him a grateful memory with lovers of art furniture.

The ruling ideas are simplicity and usefulness. He tried to combine what was best in the Louis XVI style with a total repression of ornate decoration. Inlaid work was a feature, square legs often with a four part combination is a mark of this style. Sheraton used the curve very little and critics of style accord to him lines more severe than Chippendale but more slender and graceful and call his furniture the essence of beauty.

The Louis XIV style is contemporaneous with our William and Mary and Queen Anne styles. It would be interesting to trace the earlier stages of French decorative art, but we cannot here. However in commencing our French styles with Louis XIV the period of the later Renaissance, we include all that is of real modern significance. By the middle of the seventeenth century the French Renaissance had separated itself from its early Italian forms and had taken distinctly lines of its own; also, comfort had become a consideration in furniture construction.

The Adams Brothers were the sons of an architect and from him they inherited their ability and genius.

This Louis Quatorze denotes a mixture of many influences, Italian,

French and Dutch and during the time of Henry IV the Louvre, for example, the brilliant, genial and initiative while James brought to the work the sturdiness, pluck-taking care and constant application which combination resulted in much artistic and beautiful furniture.

These sons James and Robert initiated the style bearing their name. Robert supplied the brilliancy, genius and initiative while James brought to the work the sturdiness, pluck-taking care and constant application which combination resulted in much artistic and beautiful furniture.

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Concerning Furniture.

Paper read by Mrs. G. J. Kaudy at the Federation of Women's Clubs meeting on March 3rd, at the residence of Mrs. C. A. Hatch:

"All material things have a beginning, all things pass through a history, forming meanwhile a history of their own, and by a mysterious law all things have an end. Furniture had its beginning in the youth of civilization, has passed thru a varied history while forming a many colored history of its own, and it is still in its history formation, for its end is not yet."

In the broad sense furniture has always meant the chattels and fixtures required to adapt any and all buildings for use, and the kind of objects required have varied according to changes of manners and customs as well as to materials at the command of the workman.

Numerous materials have been employed in furniture building, from the crudest to the richest in composition and as we cannot dwell upon all, for instance—silver, gold, ivory, leather, brass, red, etc., we have confined ourselves to the house fittings in the various periods which were constructed mainly of wood.

Theodore Roosevelt in an address to the members of the American Forest Congress said "Wood is an indispensable part of the material structure upon which civilization rests and civilized life continually makes greater demands upon the forest." How remarkable his words were perhaps he himself was unaware for the part played by wood in the world's affairs of man has been tremendous.

It has been the material background out of which our vaunted civilization has leaped portentously. As we scan the periods of history we are more than impressed with wood value when we consider the vast amount that has been consumed and that has made possible the building of nations and of lives as well.

Brief History.

Since civilization lay a new born babe in the arms of the great universe, there has ever been some kind of fitting for man's needs and comfort, and crude as they may have been, they perhaps embodied principles of construction still in use if it were possible a complete history would be born given, but suffice it to say that all nations followed up the art to some extent, and we find that each had their special and typical objects of furniture. Some of these pieces, it is said, presented rare beauty and high craftsmanship, for as long follow tells us:

"In the older days of art
Builders wrought with greatest care
Each minute and unseen part,
For the gods see everywhere."

The most notable style and those to which this writing is chiefly confined are as follows, namely—Elizabethan, Queen Anne, Louis XIV, Louis XV, Chippendale, Sheraton, Adam, Hepplewhite, Louis XVI, Empire, and more recently the new art style and mission.

A brief history will help to show the various styles in their period. For all practical purposes the commencement of style, so called, in furniture is that known as the Elizabethan. This was the mother of them all, and the period extended through the reigns of Henry VII, Henry VIII, Edward VI, Mary, and stately, gracious old Queen Bess. Then came the period of the early Stuart or Jacobean, and this was at its height during the reigns of Charles I, James I and the Commonwealth and the Puritan influence entered into this style strongly.

The late Sture or Carolean type, with its beautiful French influence, was the vogue in the day of Charles II and James II, and this was followed by the period wherein the Dutch influence was prominent, then William and Mary having been brought out by these rulers 1689-1702.

Our next period was a strong and notable one, and the style named after the courtly Queen Anne has stood the test of ages and the flood of years. The Queen Anne type extended through the reigns of this queen, George I and George II.

The following period known as the Georgian will ever be noted for its masterly furniture building by Chippendale, Sheraton, Adam Bros. and Hepplewhite. A Gothic element appeared here in reproduction and especially in Chippendale's work do we find quite a pronounced Chinese effect. George III was the ruling power during this period and much of the characteristic brought forth was instigated and furthered by his suggestion and help.

The Renaissance in France as a contemporary of the Elizabethan style and having a marked effect upon the English art, is so named from the famous period in history. Great changes were wrought by its influence all over the civilized world and from 1660 when Francis I ruled through the reigns of Henry II, Francis II, Charles IV, Henry III, Henry IV and Louis XIII, so great were the effects of the rulers and the Renaissance, that four distinct and different types were developed i.e.—Francis Premier, Henry Deux, Henry Quatre and Louis Trois. Later the Louis Quatorze and Louis Quinze styles were much in vogue, being developed during the Regency and in the reign of Louis XV. As the personalities of the rulers differed, so differed the art of their day, as in the Louis XVI reign from 1774 to 1793 the light Rococo was very popular, though a debased form compared to previous art. Also the Louis Siege and the Marie Antoinette. The Directoire period extended from 93 to the time of Napoleon when the Empire style held sway up to 1830.

The so-called new art took the field of production up until 1898 and the years following have been called the period of reproduction. In America today the Colonial and the Mission play an important part and they reflect a search for something practical, sensible and without rich and plain. As a nation we have not developed any purely characteristic style for even the mission with its precise plain lines and ponderous effects, supposed by many to be the

outcome of the minds of American furniture builders can be directly traced to the primitive English when chairs were immovable and tables fixtures on account of their heavy weight.

Characteristics of Various Styles

The Elizabethan period was a time of awakening in many directions and decorative work moved rapidly upward in sympathy with the other arts. The heavy Gothic designs were superseded by more practical forms and stately solemnity was forced to yield to utility, comfort and solidity. The outlines were largely Dutch, richly ornamented by carving, and this combination is a distinctive feature. The period was not particularly noted for grace or ease and sometimes the work produced was crude and ill formed. At few pillars and pilasters, a strap and buckle effect, some clumsy scrolls and rosettes with masks and busts of the ancients, here and there the human figure ill-drawn, and again huge knobs rising from flat bases will complete the classic scene. Next to the strap and buckle effect the characteristic most prominent is a spurious translation of classic shapes; for instance, Grecian columns of singular disproportion, form the main structure of the boulders, tables and cabinets and they rise from huge clusters of foliage, usually the acanthus. At about half their length the columns are broken by another huge spherical cluster; on this sometimes half the foliage grows upward and half downward carefully divided by a strap and buckle effect between. The Great Bed of State is a sample of this and is a caricature in size being 12 feet square. The posts are ponderous columns rising out of a vase form; it can still be seen in the British museum.

From this time in the Elizabethan age we may trace a steady growth in the extension of art and comfort in the homes of the people. Little farm houses were superseded by buildings of brick and stone and the furnishings moved in sympathy. At this time the ever loved chimney corner was originated, as chimneys had come into use during this reign. These and many other small things indicate the great movement that has started and that was to proceed unchecked until the comfortable British home should have become an accomplished fact. Then we find ourselves, having gone down the years in furniture to the day of the Queen Anne style which was produced during the last of the seventeenth and the first decade of the eighteenth century in England.

This style has an almost austere abstraction from the exaggeration of the preceding Jacobean and signifies more than any one idea, and is due to several causes. The period is contemporaneous with that of Louis Quatorze in France but presents but few features in harmony with that of the grand monarch. A noted piece over presenting Queen Anne suits is the chest of drawers, called "tall boy" or "high boy" with straight sides and simple pediment and no decoration beyond the metal work used for handles and locks.

High backed chairs and corner cupboards are also true to this period. Turned legs and the cabriole leg are features. The foot of the leg is the cab and later the ball and claw, and sometimes the legs are ornamented by carving, but as a rule are plain. A double chair resembling a modern sofa is also purely Queen Anne. It resembles two armchairs placed side by side the lower arms being removed and the legs reduced to six in number. The articles reveal in few curves, the national article being sincerely square and straight. Everything stands well upon strong supports, the corners are sharp and the panels, many and small. There is a hint of the Louis Quinze in the long ready legs that uphold some square object and a general character of the Louis Treize about the whole. It is considered by some to be a most satisfactory domestic furniture, being sufficiently beautiful. It is quaint and picturesque and has the simplicity and quietness of old work without architectural pretension.

The clock cases of this date were truly worthy of mention and we wonder whether the poet was not inspired by one of these little old fashioned time tellers when he wrote: By day its voice is low and light But in the silent dead of night Distinct as a passing footstep's fall, It echoes along the vacant hall. Along the ceiling, along the floor, And seems to stay at each chamber door. Forever, never, never, forever!

Fine marquetry and exquisite carvings were employed on some clock cases, others richly plain with a beautifully grained wood effect. Then as today when we hear love's song of you, the tick of the clock seems like a part of the family circle, a human thing.

The revival of the Queen Anne style is hardly to be expected, not because that mode did not contain some imperishable phases, for as we have said in the original it is prized, and has stood the test of years, but rather because all that was best in it was taken up and absorbed by later reproductions. Therefore, though our Queen Anne pieces still retain a great measure of popularity and enthusiasts are not wanting to sing the praises of the mode, speaking generally we may safely conclude that the work of the style is done, though in a way it will live always. This style died in giving birth to something nobler and more artistic.

The Louis XIV style is contemporaneous with our William and Mary and Queen Anne styles. It would be interesting to trace the earlier stages of French decorative art, but we cannot here. However in commencing our French styles with Louis XIV the period of the later Renaissance, we include all that is of real modern significance. By the middle of the seventeenth century the French Renaissance had separated itself from its early Italian forms and had taken distinctive lines of its own; also, comfort had become a consideration in furniture construction.

This Louis Quatorze denotes a mixture of many influences. Italian, French and

Flemish and French and during the time of Henry IV the Lowry, for encouragement of industrial art had been established. The furniture produced included cabinets in cedar or mahogany and ebony inlaid with ivory or metal, and often decorated with colored marble. Both straight and curved legs were in the main, in the form of allegorical figures and geometric designs. Flower and fruit trimming was largely used as also were the carved and gilt woods. Gobelin tapestry originated during this period and was much used.

Boule, LeBaix, Berain, Marot and others made their period and style famous. The use of copper and tortoise-shell for decorating ebony cabinets was a striking keynote. It is said that the women of the Renaissance exerted a powerful influence on the arts, and it is not at all unlikely that these delightful ladies who drew upon every possible resource to make themselves charming, considered furniture in the light of a background as well as in that of a work of art. This is perhaps true since in almost every furniture style we find a fashion style which corresponds, ludicrous or strange, as it may seem. Thus in the earliest times when men were only connoisseurs in the skill of carving and metal working, the only outlet for feminine coquetry was in the artistic borders of the gowns embroidered to imitate the carving and metal designs.

Then in the Gothic period we find that dress assumed the same long, slender, stately lines with lofty tops (in high head dress) and simple style of ornament.

During the middle ages when furniture was overloaded with trimmings, so were the dresses, cut and slashed in the form of letters, flowers and leaves and made of many colors. It is easy to find a likeness between the graceful grandeur of Louis XIV furniture and the formal elegance of woman's dress, between the furniture of Louis XV and the extravagant prettiness of the Pompadour.

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The 18th century chairs and other pieces, the upper portion was small, high and narrow and had a spreading wide base. So the ladies present the narrow shouldered slim waists gowns, with the greatly blooming skirts. This may be leaving the main trend of thought but has an interesting touch at least. A writer in a humorous strain has spoken of a chair made in a noted period which probably never reproduced, which embodied in its construction the record of a vanished fashion that is said to threaten a return. This is a large arm chair, the arms of which stretch helplessly forward from the back without support in front. The chair was made in order that the enormous hoop-skirts of the fair occupant might not be unduly cramped. When a woman in hoops sat in an arm chair of ordinary pattern, she was apt to be the victim of an embarrassing accident, but this chair averted scandal. Once enthroned in such a chair with her balloon-like garment swelling all about her the lady was safe from the too near approach of her admirers. So we see not only in one style but in all these is a parsonal element.

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Their style which has the fine quality

fair maidens, which does not die there they sat in the pioneer home working stints by the light of the candle the light of other days. And not the least dear to us are the old Colonial chairs, ever friend, wherever met and I marvel not at the pulling of the heart strings when the poet writes:

"I love it, I love it
And who shall dare
To chide me for loving,
That old armchair.
I've treasured it long as a sainted prize
I've bedecked it with tears and embalmed it with sighs."

ADDITIONAL LOCAL

For sweet milk call at the west side bakery.

—The Wolf Thursday, April 21st.
A. C. Otto transacted business in Appleton on Tuesday.

I. Ward of Babcock transacted business in the city on Tuesday.

Tomay The Parish Priest, Daly's Theatre.

Frank Thompson of Beaver Dam was a guest of Sheriff Michael Griffin the past week.

Mrs. J. S. Wood of Waupaca is a guest at the home of her son, Geo. Wood, this week.

C. A. Jasperon and wife of Port Edwards and brother H. F. Whittlesey drove down with the auto to the S. N. Whittlesey home Sunday. On their return to Port they were accompanied by Mrs. H. F. Whittlesey.

Mrs. Bob Rezin came home Tuesday after a stay of some length at Rudolph where she has been taking care of Mrs. Daufel Rezin Sr. through a serious illness.

We are pleased to report an improved condition of Mrs. Alvin Taylor with the prospect now of ultimate recovery. Mrs. Lanphere of Armonia and two of Mrs. Taylor's brothers from Wausau have been at the T. J. Foley home some days assisting in the care of their sister.

There was a gathering of the clan Sunday when Mr. and Mrs. B. P. Clinton, A. E. Bennett and family, M. O. Potter and family, Emory Bennett and wife, and Guy Potter and wife met for the day at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Oscar Potter. While all were present Mrs. A. E. Bennett took photos of the four generations represented.

The crew who are to build the new road in the north end of the town are boarding at the Gaynor Co.'s marsh and are constructing the dredge with which the work is to be done.

The Result of Typhoid Fever.

Mrs. E. Ives of Coldwater, Mich., says:—"After a severe illness of typhoid fever, I was left with a very serious trouble with my throat and lungs. It gives me much pleasure to say I am entirely cured by the use of Dr. Warner's White Wine of Tur Syrup. F. L. Stein.

CRANMOOR

O. G. McLe made a business trip from Madison to the station last week.

Mrs. Edward Kruger Jr., of your city and Miss Minnie Kruger came down on the late train Friday and remained till Monday morning with the home folks.

Mrs. Griswold of her daughter, Mrs. Steven Johnson Jr., since Tim's day returning home Monday.

Rob. Steel was a recent business visitor at Grand Rapids.

Miss Fiegel took the 5 p.m. train for her Grand Rapids home, Friday, turning Sunday afternoon.

Miss Maud Sears is spending the spring vacation at the paternal home, Miss Sears has a position in the Waukesha, Ill., school to which place she returns for the balance of the school year.

Mrs. C. E. Fitch took the first of the seasons rides in her auto Sunday when she went to Neeko and other points accompanied by J. W. Fitch, and his nieces, Miss Hazel Fitch of Chicago and Virginia Whittlesey.

Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Sears are entertaining a brother of the former and his wife from Stevens Point.

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